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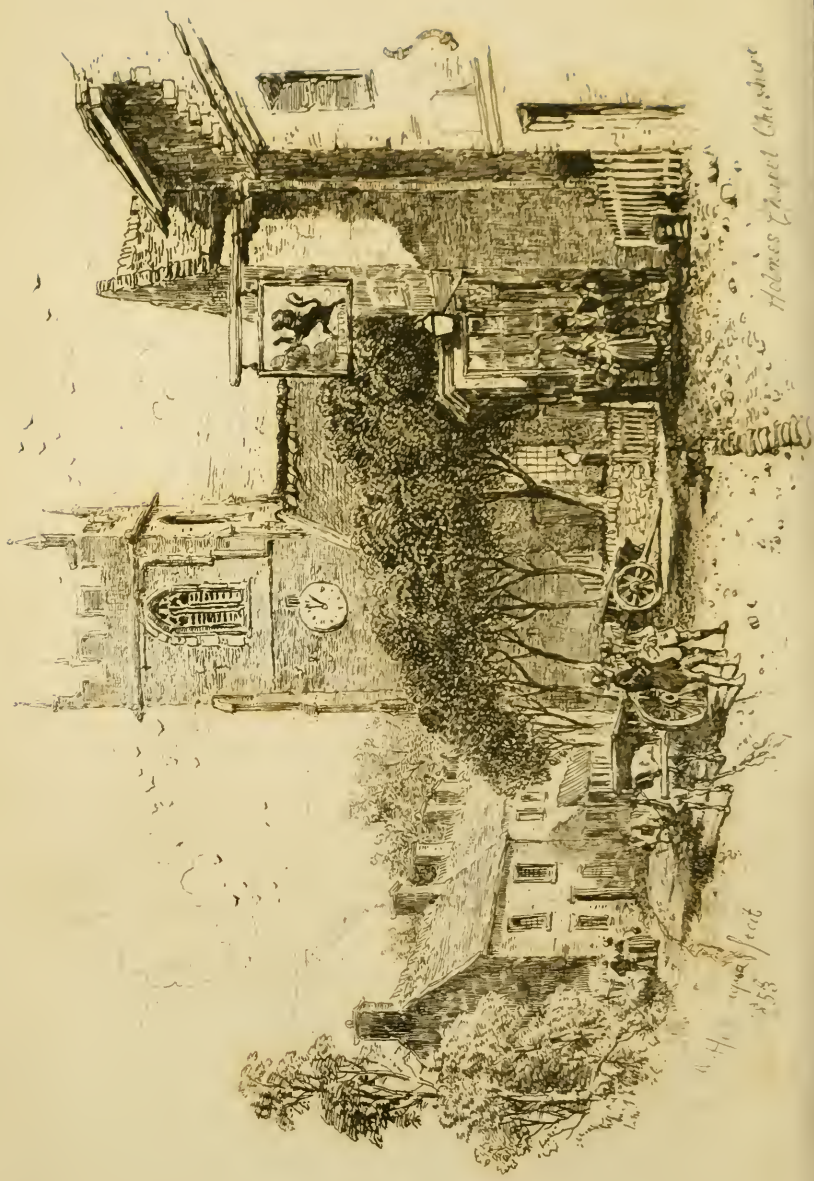
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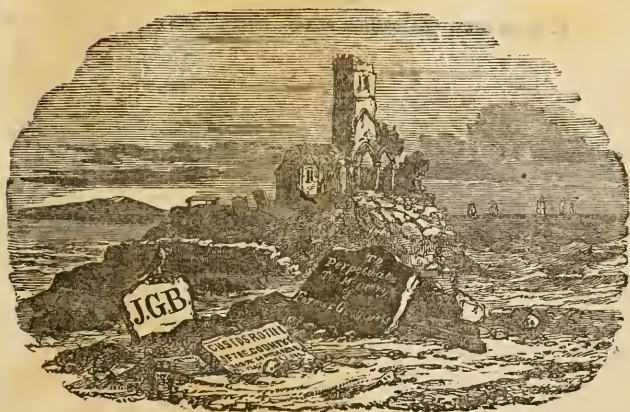
THE

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE HISTORICAL COLLECTOR:

EDITED BY

T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW, F.L.S.

AUTHOR OF HOLMES CHAPEL, &c.



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THE
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VOL. I.

LONDON:
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1853.

TO

R. E. EGERTON WARBURTON, ESQ.,

OF ARLEY HALL, CHESHIRE,

As an acknowledgment of the kind interest which he has shown
in the undertaking, this, the first Volume of the "Cheshire and
Lancashire Historical Collector,"

IS DEDICATED WITH MUCH RESPECT,

BY

THE EDITOR.

No. 1.

APRIL, 1853.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

ADVERTISEMENT.

I HAVE often wished that we had some periodical which might become a receptacle for those scraps of information relating to local history which at present are bandied about as mere “waifs and strays,” and may, unless secured, be ere long lost to us for ever.

The “Transactions” of the “Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society,” though in themselves most valuable, are more adapted for elaborate essays and papers than such matter as I have in view—added to which, the fact of their only appearing as an annual publication, precludes their forming a direct medium of intercommunication between those interested in the subjects to which they refer.

With more enthusiasm perhaps than judgment I have endeavoured to supply a want which I venture to think exists, and the modest little periodical which is to-day ushered into existence is the result. The *term* of its existence must depend on the measure of support with which it may be favoured. It will only evince a pardonable and natural feeling towards my own protégé if I express the wish myself that it may “live long and prosper.” An extensive circulation will be a cause of rejoicing to me in one respect, as it would enable me to increase the

amount of matter in each number, and might also admit of the addition of a wood-cut. These are subjects, however, for future consideration. My readers may, at all events, assure themselves that the too common plan of making the first a "specimen" number, which means usually that it will be rather, if not much, superior to all that follow it, has not been resorted to in this instance.

In conclusion, I take the opportunity of soliciting the co-operation of gentlemen interested in local history by the contribution of suitable materials, as well as pecuniary support. My object is to hunt out all unpublished MS. calculated to throw light on county or parochial history, and to publish such portions of them as may be desirable, and space will admit of. Where they are too extensive for publication in these pages, I shall at least be doing acceptable service by making known their existence, where they are to be found, and giving something like an analysis of their contents. I am further anxious to work out a complete catalogue of books and tracts relating to Cheshire and Lancashire. This I think a most important step. As it must be a work of time, and the contributions of "the many," it would be impossible, of course, to carry it on from the commencement in a direct chronological series. A page of "Notes" on local and personal names will also appear in each part, together with such other scraps of information as may discover themselves in works which from their general character the student of history would not be likely to consult.

I set out, indeed as in some sort, a literary Autolyceus—"a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," and I hope the comfortable assurance addressed to that worthy, may also be applicable in the present case, "Fear not thou, man, thou shalt lose nothing here."

March 31st, 1853.

MEMORIALS OF CHESHIRE NONCONFORMITY.

The existence of the following MSS. letter and memorial was communicated to me by the Rev^d. R. B. Aspland, M.A., of Dukinfield, and to him I am indebted for the opportunity of giving publicity to them in these pages. The letter is addressed by Thomas Leadbeater, of the Hermitage, near Holmes Chapel, to the Rev^d. Henry Newcome. The latter was one of the most distinguished Nonconformists in this part of the country, and manifested a conscientious adherence to principle, by undergoing ejection from his Living. After being deprived of his church preferment he settled in Manchester, where he drew together a large congregation. His diary and autobiography has been published by the Chetham Society, and contain a great amount of curious and interesting information respecting persons resident in these parts. Leadbeater, though not possessing the extended fame of his friend Newcome, was a person of consideration and learning, and also remarkable for his genuine and unobtrusive piety. He was a native of Holmes Chapel, and baptized there, according to the register, in 1628. His education was completed at Cambridge, and, "in his younger days he was chaplain to the pious Lady Wimbledon." He was afterwards ejected from Hinckley, upon which he retired to his family estate at Hermitage, and during the indulgence in 1672, took out a licence for his house, though, as Calamy says:—"that he might give the less offence, he went to church first and preached at home afterwards." The following letter and memorial relate to this licence. He died in Wirrall, but was buried at Holmes Chapel, as the registers show, on the 7th November, 1679. For further particulars concerning him, reference may be made to "Calamy," and the diary and autobiography before mentioned.

TO THE REV. HENRY NEWCOME.

"*Hermitage, April 9, '72.*"—(1672.)

"Upon consideration of that you sent me, and another received yesterday to the same purpose from my brother (now in

London), I have drawn up such an addresse as I intend to procure handed to-day and to send up to-morrow, except thou correct me by any reasons which I may not yet discover. And to that purpose having an unexpected conveniency I have here inserted it for thy view. I would willingly have my own house licensed, since it may be no prejudice to my liberty elsewhere, and I w^d. have the business dispatched while my brother is in London, whose stay will be short. I am very much afraid that in the general this course will end in absolute independence and separation, and that in the public places where the usual hours are taken (as they will generally and throughout England) the present Church's harvest will be thin of eares. And where those houres are not taken (except among a very few sober people) nothing will be done. I intend to waylay the post to-morrow afternoon & to have our address in a readiness to deliver him, if I be not discouraged by some lines from thyself, which I shall expect, and purposely wait for in the road. There is no intimation to whom the address is to be directed. It seems to be an act of overboldness that they sh^d. be from all quarters immediately to the King, & from so few inconsiderable persons as most of them will be. But yet we have so directed. Let me hear if you have any answer to your letter to Mr. Ashurst which I much desire. Commend us to all your friends with duly love and service respectively, & assure thyself as in former days of them all of thine."

"T. L."

ADDRESS TO CHARLES THE SECOND.

"*To the King's most Excellent Maj^y:"*

"The humble petition of some of your Majesty's most loyal subjects within the County of Chester in behalf of themselves and others. Humbly acknowledging with a most grateful sense of heart your Majesty's singular grace and indulgence towards us in your gracious declaration of the 15th of March, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$, wherein your Maj^y. declareth that you shall from time to time allow a sufficient number of places, as they shall be desired, in all parts of this your kingdom, for the use of such as do not conform to the Church of England, to meet and assemble in in order to

public worship and devotion, which favour if we sho^d. in any wise abuse to disloyal reflexions on y^r. Majesty's person & authority, or disturbance of the public peace, we sh^d. account ourselves the most unworthy persons under the Sun, we do therefore declare our resolution through the grace of God to improve the liberty granted us by the said gracious declaration, to the everlasting welfare of immortal Soules, the furtherance of your Majesty's interest and government so far as in us lieth, and the peace of these nations. That your Maj^y. may never have cause to repent of this your signal kindness and indulgence towards us. And we do humbly pray that the house of M^r. T. L. (one of ourselves here subscribed) commonly called the Hermitage, alias *Armitage*, within this said County, may be the place allowed for ourselves and others to meet and assemble in for the public worship of God. And that your Majesty's licence may be granted forth (as to others in the like case) to the said M^r. L., who is of the Presbyterian persuasion (and the congregation who are also of the same persuasion who shall be there assembled), and that we may from time to time enjoy your Majesty's protection ag^t. all disturbances of our several meetings and assemblies there."

"And we shall ever pray," &c.

Nomina desunt.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AT WILMSLOW.

The following notes are extracted from a MS. "Survey of the Parish of Wilmslow," kindly placed at my disposal by B. Lupton, Esq., surgeon, of Cheadle, to whom it belongs. It appears to have been completed about 1785, and was the production of "Samuel Finney, of Fulshaw, Esq^r." The descent of most of the lands in the parish is deduced from the earliest times, interspersed with remarks on persons and events possessing much quaint shrewdness.

We select a few of his notes on the state of the Church at Wilmslow at that time, omitting a long preliminary dissertation on church affairs "in general."

“ Let us now take a view of the place of worship emphatically called the Church, and by way of pre-eminence the House of God, but more truly it may be denominated the Fort or Castle of the Parson, who, as being the Angel of the Lord, (pardon the presumptuous Expression, for such I have heard from that Pulpit,) is Governor; for who shall there say unto him, What doest thou? This Church is built with free stone, in the Gothic Style, in an oblong form, in length — feet, and breadth — feet, supported with two Rows of Pillars, now wholly plastered over, and painted in a gross Imitation of Marble, so that there is no forming any judgment of their original Style or Order; from these spring Gothic Arches, which support the wall and Roof; the Ceiling is very handsome, composed of square Compartments of Oak, at every angle of which are the Gothic letters, H. T. At the West End of the Church is a Square Tower, without a Spire, in which are hung a good Set of six Bells; the Bellfrey is open to the Church, and forms a Gallery for the Singers; adjoining to this, in King Charles the first time, there was an Organ over the Baptismal Font, both which were afterwards pulled down and Sold by the Puritans, who provided a simple pewter Bason in their stead for the use of the Pastor, Mr. Brereton, in baptising. The Ground Plot of the Church is divided by three Ails, the South and North run the whole length of the Church, the Middle leads up to the Pulpit and also to the Chancel, where the Communion Table stands at the East End, elevated with Steps and railed in Altarwise; the rest of the Chancel has continued Benches round three sides, with a reading Desk before them. The Puritans also displaced and degraded the Altar, by making it a Common Table, around which the Congregation sat down in the middle of the Chancel to eat and drink in Commemoration of the Lord's Supper. But when the Bishops were again restored to their High Places by King Charles the Second, this Table also regained its former place and Dignity. The Pulpit too has had its Revolutions, for it formerly stood with its back to the opposite Pillar, on the South side of the Middle Aile, which seems a more eligable Situation, as free from the Glare of the Sun, which it is now much exposed to; what was the reason of this change I know

not, whether the Parson was apprehensive of Danger from a neighbouring Pillar leaning towards him, five or six inches off the perpendicular, or whether the alteration was more advantageous to the new Gallery. Before the Reformation there were but few Pews, and those belonged to the principal inhabitants, and the Benches or Forms in the Neve of the Church which are now mostly pewed, were set up since the Reformation, and allotted and set out for the use of the Inhabitants of the Houses then in being, since which time great confusion hath ensued relating to the property of those Seats which have been deserted by Familys which have gone over to the Dissenters, and other people who had no seats belonging to them intruding themselves therein. As this church was rebuilt in the times of superstition we may of course look for some Altar, where private Masses were said for the good of the Souls of such pious deceased people as could afford to pay for them. There was a chappel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, projecting out from the South side of the Church wherein a Chaplain officiated; this Chapel at the Reformation became the property of the Ryleys out of whose Estate the Chaplain had some part of his Sustentation; One of this Family in the beginning of this present Century sold it to Mr Leigh of Hawthorn, who wainscoted it and therein made a very handsome Family Pew with a burial Vault underneath; such another Piece of Building on the opposite side of the Church, where Fulshaw Hall Pew is, would form the Area of the Church into a Cross, and have a good Effect; but to proceed. Near the upper End of the South Aile over against the Chancel is a Monument of the Booths. This part of the Church belongs to the Dunham Family. Within the Chancel on the North Side, near the Communion Table, is a Tomb with a recumbent Stone figure very clumsily designed, of Henry Trafford, Rector of this Parish, who died 1537. Lower down in the floor of the Chancel lies a grave Stone inlaid with Brass Fillets, (some of which are tore off and gone,) whereby we may still understand Sir Robert Booth, of Bolin, Knight, and his Lady, were buried there, which must be before the year 1463, for there was in that year a Sir William Booth, of Bolin, and also in 1499. Mr. Ledsham, another Rector of this Parish, in

Charles the Second's time, also lies buried in the Chancel, under the same Stone, with several of the Family of Davenports, who were descended from him ; near this lies Mary the Daughter of John Finney, of Fulshaw, and with her, Mary the Daughter of Edmund Latham, of Hawthorn and Irlam, who dearly loved and long lamented the loss of this favourite Grand Niece. That part of the Church adjoining to the Chancel at the upper end of the North Aisle belongs to the Family of Trafford, there is here in an arched Nitch of the Church Wall, which seems coeval with the present Church, a Stone Figure of Humfrey Newton, of Pownal, who about the year 1506 married the Heiress of Fitton of Pownal, a descendant of the Fittons of Bolin. In the window a little lower in the same Aile over Fulshaw Hall Pew, are still remaining a few painted scrolls in the Glass, mentioning both the Names of Fitton and Newton, with the year 1529. * * *

I must not omit taking notice of a large open Vault under the Chancel. Some curious People who have examined it think it was formerly used as a Confessional ; perhaps it might be so ; but there can be no doubt of its being used as a Cemetery for the burial of the Dead ; and it would have been as well, at least not so offensive to the living, if that custom had still continued. These are all the Antiquities (if such they may be called) and remarkable things, that have fallen under my observation, unless we are to take notice of that wretched gross Daubing of Moses and Aaron with his Fool's Bells standing on each side the tables of the Decalogue, and the tawdry Garlands of Tinsel and painted Paper in the Partition which divides the Chancel and Nave of the Church. There are no Memorials amongst the Parish Writings or other Deeds which have come to my knowledge, that ascertain the time of the Erection of the Present Church. Whoever curiously examines this Pile will be of opinion that all the parts of it are not of the same date ; yet I think it may be fairly deduced from Newton's Figure in the arched Nitch in the North Wall, and from the Gothic Cypher of Henry Trafford, the Rector, who had an elder Brother living, Sir Edmund Trafford, Patron of the Church, that the principal part of the Building was erected in that Rector's time and principally at his Expence, from whence I conclude this great work was completed between

the years 1523 when Newton died, and 1537 when the Rector Trafford was buried."

[Then comes a list of the Rectors of Wilmslow, which is, as Mr. Finney himself acknowledges, "very incompleat." He has added one name however, "Richard Fitton Clerck, 1178," to the list given in "Ormerod," and has also supplied the date "1337" to the name of "Hugh Fitton," with which that list commences. He then adds some remarks on Tithes, with a few complaints respecting "the many impediments and restraints" which the marriage act has imposed "upon the marriages of the common people," and winds up thus] :—

"Though upon so serious a Subject, I cannot forbear inserting here a curious Certificate of Bans published in Bowden Church, directed to the Rev^d the Minister of Wilmslow, where the Woman to be married lived :

John and Jane Cooper were
Thrice in my Church announced this year
To tye the knot of Beauty ;
So John and Jane I trust hereby
May without shame together lye,
When you have done your duty.

JENKINS, Curate of Boden Church.

It was lucky for the lovers that the minister of Wilmslow had gone a Journey, otherwise they might have waited perhaps for a Graver Certificate before he, who has little relish for a Joke, had tied the knot of beauty. Mr. Monkhouse, Curate of Prestbury, a merry, good natured Man, who officiated on this occasion, without scruple readily did his duty, and marryed them. It has been before observed of Doctor Moore that he was Rector Sixty Years. This Gentleman, who was one of Queen Ann's Chaplains, and a man of Quality, was never but twice in the Parish, and at those times only a day or two each ; but then, if his duty was small, his Profits were in the same proportion ; for he never made more of his Living and Glebe than £200 per year. He set his tithes during his life, and perhaps his Farmers made more advantage of them. I mention this circumstance to show what vast Improvements have been made in Agriculture since Doc^r Moore became Rector, for no doubt he had the Tithes valued before he set

them; if we do not adopt that conjecture, we must allow the later Incumbents have made the most of their purchase possible. I shall now take leave of the Church, its Festivals, and Ceremonies, and give some account of the Dissenters, of which there are a great variety, as must naturally follow the indulgence of the free use of the Scriptures, wherein every sect finds sufficient authority for its own opinions."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A LIST OF BOOKS AND TRACTS WHOLLY OR IN PART RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

* *Camden's (William)* Britannia.—Was first published in 1586; a sixth edition, enlarged, was published in 1607, and an English translation by Dr. Philemon Holland in 1610. The last reprint, in 2 volumes folio, of 1789, was edited by Mr. Gough.

* *King's (Daniel)* "Vale Royal of England, or the County Palatine of Chester Illustrated," &c.—London, 1656. Consists of three Treatises, the first by William Smith, Rouge Dragon Pour-suivant at Arms, was compiled in the reign of Elizabeth; the second by William Webb, including an Itinerary of each Hundred, was written in 1621; and the third, Lee's *Chronicon Cestrense*, was written expressly for the work. A Chester edition, of the date, I believe, of 1772, contains Partridge's Account of the Siege of Nantwich, Leicester's Antiquities of Bucklow Hundred, and also the Diary of Burghall, (the MS. is in the British Museum) the Puritan Vicar of Acton, who was an eye-witness of most of the events of the civil war in Cheshire. This edition is now exceedingly rare, and on that account I was induced to reprint 'Burghall' in my work on the 'Historical Associations' of Cheshire.

* *Leycester (Sir Peter)*. "Historical Antiquities of Great Britain, &c., with particular remarks concerning the History of Cheshire." London, 1673. The portion relating to Cheshire is incorporated with the Chester edition of "King," and is also reprinted in "Ormerod."

* All those works to which I have affixed an asterisk I *know* are to be found in the Chetham Library at Manchester.

* *Gower Dr.* "Sketch of Materials for a New History of Cheshire," in a Letter to Thomas Falconer, Esq., of Chester.—1771.

* *Lyson's (Rev. Daniel & Samuel)* "Magna Britannia."—A concise topographical account of the several Counties of Great Britain.—London, 1810.

* *Britton & Brayley's* "Beauties of England and Wales."—London, 18—. Contains an agreeably written description of the County.

Calamy's "Nonconformist's Memorial,"—I have a copy published in London, (2nd edition, 1802) edited by Samuel Palmer. Contains an account of all the Cheshire Ministers ejected from their livings under the Act of Uniformity.

* *Leigh Charles, M.D.* "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire," &c.—Oxford, 1700.

* *Ricraft Josiah.* "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's Faithful Patriots; or a Chronological Recitement of the principall proceedings of the most worthy Commanders of the prosperous Armies raised for the preservation of Religion, &c., with the lively Portraits of the several Commanders. Printed in London, 1647." Contains Memoirs and Portraits of Sir William Brereton and General Massie.

Wilbraham Roger, F.R.S. & S.A. "An attempt at a Glossary of some words used in Cheshire, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, in a Letter to Samuel Lysons, Esq.," read 8th May, 1817. 2nd edition, dated 1826. London, T. Rodd.

* *Egerton, Lord Chancellor.* "A compilation of various authentic evidences and historical authorities, tending to illustrate his life and character."—London, 1801. See also "Egerton Papers," published by "Camden Society."

* *Greswell (Rev. Wm. Parr).* "The Monastery of St. Werburgh," a Poem; with Illustrative Notes.—Manchester, 1823.

Aspland (Rev. R. B., M.A.) "History of the Old Nonconformity in Dukinfield: a Sermon, preached October 12th, 1845, on the Re-opening of 'the Old Chapel.'"—Manchester.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES ON NAMES, &c.

BOOTH, "BOTTLE, (Anglo-Saxon *Bottl*.) A seat or chief mansion-house, more usually a village. The German *büttel* in Wolfenbüttel and many other names has the same signification. It also occurs simply, and in composition in many names of places in England, as Bootle, Newbottle, Harbottle, &c. A sailor who had served on board of a man-of-war called the *Unity*, and bore this surname, gave one of his sons the name of "Unity Bottle." The baptismal rite was performed at a village church in Sussex, and the minister hesitated some time before he would confer so truly ridiculous a name. *Booth*, in Cheshire has the same meaning."—*Lower's Essays on Surnames*, vol. I. p. 65.

"The frequency of two family names in a northern county led to this proverbial saying:

' In Cheshire there are Lees as plenty as fleas,
And as many Davenports as dogs' tails !'

' A Cheshire correspondent informs me that the *Leighs* are the persons intended; the *Lees*, a distinct family, having never been numerous in the county. He adds that the more modern version of the proverb is :

' As many Leighs as fleas, Massies as asses, and
Davenports as dogs' tails.'—*Ibid*, vol. II., p. 30.

"Dugdale, in his MS. collections respecting the family of Mainwaring of Peover Co. Chester, has the extraordinary number of *one hundred and thirty one* variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents."—*Ibid*, vol. II. p. 40.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

It is proper that I should, at the commencement of a second number of the “Collector,” express my acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have already responded to the appeal in its behalf, and kindly promised their assistance and support. I may be excused reminding my friends that I not only confide in them for assistance in extending the circulation of the periodical, but also for the contribution of such material as may be suitable to its pages. To render it self-supporting is, of course, an important and legitimate consideration at the outset, but that will doubtless depend on the style and character of the work, and no effort will be spared to invest it with a substantial and permanent value, as a depositary of facts and information to students of local history. I once more, then, urgently request the favour of *appropriate contributions*.

On looking over the first number, I am sorry to find several typographical errors, and it is right that the blame should rest, as it ought, on my own shoulders. My apology must be the hasty manner in which I was compelled to correct proofs. None of the mistakes, however, affect the sense, and they will be at once obvious to every reader.

WHERE IS BRACEBRIDGE HALL?

My attention has been drawn by Mr. Perrin, one of the publishers of this work, to a notice of Brereton Hall and Church (accompanied by a wood-cut of the latter), which appeared recently in the "Church of England Magazine" (vol. 33, No. 977, p. 361), and which concludes with the statement that "the hall is the Bracebridge Hall of Washington Irving."

Having heard the same thing asserted while resident in the neighbourhood of Brereton some years ago, I am curious to know whether it has any foundation in fact, and have therefore mooted the question in the pages of the "Collector" in the hope of obtaining some definite information.

It must be confessed that, giving the author every allowance for imaginative "licence," it is difficult to discover in the description of Bracebridge Hall any traces of "the stately house of Brereton." "The old family mansion" of Irving "was an irregular building of some magnitude, and seemed to be of the architecture of different periods. One wing was evidently very ancient, with heavy stone-shafted bow-windows jutting out, and overrun with ivy, from among the foliage of which the small diamond-shaped panes of glass glittered with the moonbeams. The rest of the house was in the French taste of Charles the Second's time, having been repaired and altered, as my friend told me, by one of his ancestors, who returned with that monarch at the Restoration. The grounds about the house were laid out in the old formal manner of artificial flower-beds, clipped shrubberies, raised terraces, and heavy stone balustrades, ornamented with urns, a leaden statue or two, and a jet of water." There is certainly not much in this that accords with Brereton either "past or present." The allusion to the civil disturbances of the seventeenth century might not be inappropriate as applied to Brereton, inasmuch as William, the second Lord Brereton, was greatly distinguished by his services on behalf of his sovereign, and suffered sequestration of his estates, for which he afterwards compounded.

He died at Brereton in 1664, and that would also bring him within the Restoration.

The description of the church at Bracebridge does not help us much, for that "was a very old building of grey stone, and stood near a village about half a mile from the park gate."

As strong a fact as any, perhaps, in favouring the idea of the identity of Brereton with Bracebridge is, that the estate passed into the hands of a family of the latter name, by marriage, towards the close of the last century; but the Bracebridge tenure was brought to a close before the year 1817, when an act of parliament was obtained for the dismemberment of the estates, to satisfy the claims of the assignees and mortgagees, and the visit to Bracebridge described by Irving in the "Sketch Book,"* must have occurred after that date, and at a time when Brereton was untenanted and forsaken. This is evident from several events mentioned in the earlier part of the same work, such as the sale of Roscoe's library, which took place, if I mistake not, about the year 1817. These are circumstances that do not favour the statement of the writer in the magazine quoted, but I shall be glad if my readers can throw any light on the subject.

I do not overlook the fact that Bracebridge is stated in the "Sketch Book" to be in Yorkshire, but I do not attach much importance to that.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AT WILMSLOW.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

"I shall first begin with the Methodists, because they allege they are the true sons of the Church of England, and if their Preachers were lawfully ordained, I should give them entire credit, for they maintain all the Doctrines of the Thirty-nine Articles, whilst many of the learned Clergy of that Church privately condemn some of them, but yet subscribe to all, and

* I have taken the description from the "Sketch Book" as its publication (1820) preceded that of "Bracebridge Hall."

will not suffer any to be abolished, lest the Doors of the Church being thrown open, Competitors and Candidates of weaker consciences may enter and partake of the Manna of their Livings. I have been credibly informed, that upon a late Visitation of the Bishop to Confirm, he was applied to by some of the Clergy to Silence a Clergyman who taught Methodistical Doctrines; in answer to which He said, his opinion was to take no notice of him, for he apprehended that those Doctrines were the ancient tenets of the Church of England. After such a declaration it may be naturally expected the Clergy will have Instructions sometime or other to preach the ancient Doctrines in order to bring back these Deserters to their Colours again, for they are at present very numerous and encreasing daily amongst the lowest and most ignorant of the People, who have always proved the chief strength and support of the Clergy. Superstition and Credulity being the Consequences of Ignorance, it is no wonder the Methodists lay such great Stress on Justification by Faith alone, and the Nothingness of good Works. This seceding Party of the Church of England has not been yet able to build themselves a Place of Worship in this Parish, but meet together at two or three Private Houses alternately three or four times a week, there to sing hymns, pray, and fright one another with absurd superstitious Stories of Judgments, Apparitions, and Devils, to excite Horror in the Mind, instead of Cheerfulness, Contentment and Resignation, the true Effects of genuine Religion.

“The Presbyterians have a large Chapel in Deanrow and were about fifty years ago very numerous, and mostly People of Property when the elder Mr. Worthington, a very worthy learned Man was their Pastor.”

Mr. Finney then gives some reasons why they had been for some time past declining, and then proceeds :

“The present Pastor is a young man of good Character, who perhaps may recall his Flock. I have spoke of the Doctrines of this Party of Christians before, so have nothing more to say of them, than that they are a very respectable orderly set of People.

“The Anabaptists, Moravians, Antinomians, &c., are so few in number that it is needless to give any account of them, and

there is not one Roman Catholic in the Parish. I shall therefore conclude with some account of the Religious Society of the Friends ; or, as they are commonly called, the Quakers.

“ This orderly peaceable Party of the Christians consisting of about twenty Familys having Estates of their own, have a Meeting house in Morley, where they assemble twice a week on the first and fourth day, and profess to worship One God in Spirit and in Truth ; maintaining that Christ died for all good men, whether Christians, Jews, Turks, Infidels, or Heathens from the beginning of the World, who will be Partakers of his Salvation.”

The chapter winds up with the highest eulogium on Quakerism, concluding with,—“ How happy would be the state of human nature if all mankind were Quakers !”

This “ History of the Church ” is followed by a Chapter on the

“ AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND MANUFACTURES ” OF THE PARISH OF
WILMSLOW,*

From which we have selected the following Extracts :—

“ I am now to give some account of the Trade and Manufacture of this Parish, in which I fear I have set myself a Task of so much difficulty as to fail in the performance, for want of knowledge in the Subject. But this I must hazard.

The Trade of Wilmslow Parish, forty years ago, was very trifling, and confined to a few petty Shopkeepers in Wilmslow, who sold Treacle, Brown Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, Coarse Linens, and Woolens, and other small Necessaries for the supply of the Inhabitants. The business of a Butcher at that time was also in as low a state ; half a Cow, and two or three Calves were a sufficient Supply for the weekly Saturday’s Market. There was one Swaler ; and I do not recollect more than two Shoemakers ; but to make amends, there were at least a dozen Wooden Clogg makers, who were under the necessity of procuring old Shoes from the neighbouring Towns to supply their customers with

* Any information as to the “ present state of things ” in the Parish, is so easily obtained that I have avoided cumbering the pages with anything in the shape of notes.—*Ed.*

upper Leathers, such was the great consumption of this commodity ; for every body amongst the farmers, Servants, labouring, and poor People, Men, Women, and Children, wore Cloggs. But since that time there has been a gradual change of every thing. The number of Shopkeepers has increased amazingly : some of whom deal in a great Variety of valuable Articles in a manner unknown to former times. Tea, Coffee, loaf Sugar ; Spices, printed Cottons, Callicoes, Lawns, Cambricks, fine Linnens, Silks, Vелverets, Silk Waiscoat pieces, Silk Cloaks, Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, laced Caps, and a Variety of other Things, which are to be found in the well furnished Shops of rich Towns. The Butchers can now scarcely procure Meat enough for the supply of the Market, the old useless Cow of the Farmer will now no longer go down ; they are obliged to fetch their Beef out of Yorkshire, for everybody eats Butchers' Meat, which was formerly a food the Labourers, and even many of the lower Farmers tasted but at the Wakes or at a Christening. There are now at least a dozen Shoemakers in the Parish, and perhaps not above two or three Cloggmakers. Joiners, Carpenters, Brickmakers, and Bricklayers, &c., are all greatly increased.

The principal Manufactory of this Parish was formerly Mohair, and Silk Stitched and Capped Buttons, in which article all the Women and Children were employed by the Manufacturers of Macclesfield ; there were two of them that came weekly from thence to Wilmslow, to put out and take in that Article ; one of them, Mr. Street, told me his usual payments amounted from twelve to eighteen pounds a week ; the other, whose name I have forgot, did not do so much business, but I think I may, without exaggeration, set down the weekly payments at twenty-five pounds. When Mettal Buttons came into Fashion, this Manufactory gradually declined, which is now reduced so low that I believe there are not twenty people employed in it here. A good diligent Button maker would have got about three Shillings and Sixpence a week, I have heard of one who frequently got five. When this Business declined, the Yorkshire Whoolen Manufacturers found their way into the Parish, and introduced the Spinning of Jersey, and in a few years there were few houses, the Farmers

not excepted, wherein the Wheel was not a-going. This was one of the most favourable Events that had ever happened to the Inhabitants, for not only the Women were employed, but even Children, Boys, and Girls, of six or eight years of age, could almost earn their living; it is usual with their parents to task children of this age, or younger, to Spin, Twopence, Threepence, and Fourpence a-day, according to their abilities; an active diligent woman will spin Four Shillings a-week. I have not been clearly informed of the weekly Value of this Article, but from the numbers of putters-out in the Parish, when this business was in the greatest prosperity, I think fifty pounds a-week was the least Sum paid. There are still a great number of Women and Children employed in this branch of Manufactures; but, to the great misfortune of the Parish, it is now upon the decline, for it certainly is one of the most healthy employments in the world for the poor, as every action of the Limbs, motion, and attitude of the body, tend to promote health, Vigour, and agility; this evidently appears from the clear florid countenances, the fine streight persons, strength, activity, and free open (and let me say) graceful Air and carriage of the young people brought up in it, far beyond the preceding Generation. These advantages, I fear, will be soon lost in the Manufacturing of Cotton Yarn by Spinning Jennys. * * * * *

This success in procuring hands to work the Jennys induced Mr. Gregg, a rich Cotton Manufacturer, of Manchester, soon after to erect a large building, at a place called Disley Kirk, upon the River Bolin, below the junction of that River with the Handforth Water, with a large water wheel, for Carding and Slubbing Cotton wool, and spinning it into Twist for warp. About three thousand Spindles are turned by this wheel; it is capable of turning many thousand more. They weekly turn out one thousand pounds weight of Cotton Twist, about one hundred weight of which is spun of the finest Brazil Cotton, which when thus wrought into Twist is worth from twenty to twenty-five shillings a pound; of this they make the finest Muslins, equal perhaps to the best that come from India. There are now employed at this work about one hundred and fifty, Men, Women,

and Children, of whom the Children make the Majority; the wages of the Men, who are chiefly overlookers, Joiners, Smiths, Turners, and Clockmakers, are from ten to twelve shillings a week. The women get about five Shillings, and the Children, after eight years of age (for they don't take them in before), from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings a-week; as there is plenty of water, the wheel is continually going, and the work never stops, night or day; of course, the people employed in it are relieved every twelve hours, and if any of them are so industrious as to work over-hours, they are paid for it. The Cotton Yarn Spun with Jennys, is used for the Woof in Weaving, and is manufactured into Calicoes for printed Gowns, Fustians, Velve-rets, &c. There are about one hundred and fifty employed in this branch of the Manufacture, in and about Wilmslow, in Picking, Carding, and Slubbing Cotton, and Spinning the same into Yarn under four or five Masters, who provide the Spinners with Jennys, and pay them after the rate of so much p Pound. The Men generally get ten or twelve Shillings a Week, and the Women about Seven. Mr. Bower, one of the most Capital Masters in this branch, has lately erected a Building, small in comparison with Mr. Gregg's, on the Bolin, near Wilmslow Bridge, with a Water wheel which Cards and Slubs his cotton, and so prepares it for his Jennys. The weight of Cotton Wool weekly wrought into Yarn by the Jennys amount to about

and the yarn when so spun, I have been informed, is worth, according to the goodness and fineness, from two shillings and Sixpence, to seven or eight shillings a pound; much of this yarn is sent to Glasgow, where it is Manufactured, and perhaps finds its way back again into this Country, in the travelling Scotchmen's Packs."

Mr. Finney next describes the

"POPULATION, MANNERS, AND CHARACTER" OF THE PARISH.

"In this Survey of the state of Population of the Parish of Wilmslow, I cannot pretend to carry back that subject beyond the year 1587, having no materials that can be relied on before that period. The Churchwardens first began in that year to make Assessments upon all the Householders, We therefore

can from them pretty nearly ascertain the Number of the Inhabitants of the Parish in that year, and the State of Population at different Periods from that time to the year 1682, where I propose to close the ancient State thereof. And from thence without stopping at any intervening Period, I shall advance to the present year 1787, when I flatter myself I shall be able, from the Returns of the Overseers of the Poor of Lists of the Householders, their Wives, male and female Children, Male and Female Servants, residing in their respective Townships, to acquit myself with such accuracy and correctness, with respect to the Number of Inhabitants in this parish, as our posterity may depend upon when they come to compare the population of their own times with ours. Before I proceed to the first part of this Subject, the state of the ancient Population, it will be necessary to give some account of the methods I have taken to come to some certainty concerning the Number of the Inhabitants; for the Assessments, which are my only Guides, only mention the Names of the Householders, or heads of Familys who are rated according to the value of the Estates or Tenements they hold. Now perhaps it may be objected there might be poor Householders whose names were not entered in those Assessments; in answer to which I have to say, that there was not a Dwelling, though ever so small, in the Parish (except on some large Demesnes and a few large Freeholds) during the progress of these Assessments, which was not held by a Freehold Lease for lives by the occupier himself perhaps, who was of course a Freeholder, but if a Tenant held it, this would have made no difference, for such Tenant would be named and must pay from his Tenement; and if we may judge from the great number of small Tenements valued so low as two shillings a year inserted in the Assessments, and also from this instance of Fulshaw, wherein every Cottage and Dwelling of those days were charged, we may safely conclude no Householder in the Parish escaped being named and charged, though such of them as were poor might be excused from paying.

RUDHEATH AND LORD CLIVE.

The following is extracted from a little work recently published by the Editor of this sheet, and will probably be read with some interest. Kippis mentions the fact referred to in his memoir of Clive, in the "Biographia Britannica," but it is not generally known that the chapel is still standing, and tradition yet points to the house in which it is said Clive lodged :—

"At a school-house, adjoining a small Presbyterian chapel, which stands in the midst of Rudheath, close to the road leading from Holmes Chapel to Knutsford, and about two miles from the former place, the great Lord Clive received almost the first rudiments of his education. This celebrated man was born at Styche, near Market Drayton, in Salop; and, probably through the influence of his mother's family, she being the daughter of a Mr. Gaskell, of Manchester, a place not far distant, he was sent at a very early age to the school we have mentioned, which was then kept by Dr. Eaton, a man who appears to have combined learning with considerable discrimination. At all events, he was at no loss to discover in his young pupil the germs of that greatness which afterwards so successfully developed themselves; but 'discerned in the school-boy the character of the future hero;' 'If,' said he, 'that lad should live to be a man, and an opportunity be given for the exertion of his talents, few names will be greater than his.'"—*Cheshire, its Historical and Literary Associations*, p. 22."

A LIST OF BOOKS RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.)

* *Fuller*. "The History of the Worthies of England, endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D.D."—London, 1662. The following "Men of Cheshire" are honoured with a notice in the work :—Cardinal Makilesfield; Bishops William Booth, Lawrence Booth, John Booth, Thomas Savage, (after the Reformation), William Chaderton, William James, John Richardson; Statesmen, Sir Thomas Egerton (Lord Chancellor), "Capital Judges," Sir Humphry Starkey, Sir Henry Bradshaw. Sir Randal Crew. Sir

* All those works to which I have affixed an asterisk are to be found in the Chetham Library at Manchester.

Humfrey Davenport; "Souldiers," Sir Hugh Calveley, Sir Robert Knowles, Captain John Smith; "Writers," Thomas Ecclestone, a Franciscan, (since the Reformation) Ralph Radcliffe, John Speed, John Dod; "Benefactors to the Publique," Sir Richard Sutton (one of the founders of Brazennose College) Robert Brassy, D.D., George Palin, Sir John Brewerton, John Barnston, D.D.; other "memorable persons," William Smith the Herald, William Webb, M.A., and Randal Crew, Esq. grandchild of the judge. The "notables" of the city of Chester are Bishop George Dounham; "Seamen," David Middleton and Sir Henry Middleton; "Writers," Roger of Chester, Randal Hygden, Henry Bradshaw (since the Reformation), Edward Brierwood, and John Downham; "Benefactors to the Publique," William Aldersea, Sir Thomas Offley, and John Terer.—The last edition of Fuller was published in 1840.—Edited, with continuation, by Nuttall, 3 vols. 8vo —London.

Vicars. "England's Worthies, under whom all the civil and bloody Warres, since anno 1642 to anno 1647 are related, by John Vicars, author of England's Parliamentary Chronicle," &c. &c., royal 12mo, reprinted in the old style (similar to Lady Willoughby's Diary), with copies of the 18 rare portraits, after Hollar, &c., half morocco, 5s. Copies of the original edition have been sold from £16 to £18." The portraits comprise (with many others) those of Sir William Brereton and Colonel Massey. The above title and remarks are extracted from the catalogue of Mr. J. R. Smith, of Old Compton-street. I have not seen the book, but it would seem very similar in design to Riecraft's "Survey," mentioned page 11.

* *Ormerod.* "History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, compiled from original evidences, &c. &c., and a Personal Survey of every Township in the County, incorporated with a republication of King's Vale Royal and Leycester's Cheshire Antiquities. By George Ormerod, L.L.D." &c., 3 vols. folio.—London, 1819.

* *By the same.* "Miscellanea Palatina: consisting of Genealogical Essays illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, and of a Memoir on the Cheshire Domesday Roll, compiled from Original authorities." 1851.—Not published.

NOTES ON NAMES, &c.

"The annexed little pedigree of a family in Cheshire, soon after the conquest, affords a most striking illustration of the changes which occurred in family names before hereditary surnames were fully established, and of the consequent difficulty which must be experienced in tracing pedigrees in those early times. It was taken by Camden "out of an antient Roule belonging to Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, Knight."

The Pedigree commences with William Belward, Lord of Malpas, in Cheshire, who had two sons, the eldest "David of Malpas, called on account of his scholarship Le Clerke," the second, Richard. From David sprang "William called De Malpas from his Estate;" Philip, called '*Gogh*,' that is red, whose descendants took the name of Egerton; and David, who took the name of Golborne from his Estate." A son of the last again, took the name of Goodman, "or rather received it of others from the excellence of his character." From Richard, the brother of David, descended Thomas "called De Cotgrave from his Estate; William, called De Overton, from his Estate; and Richard, surnamed Little, from his diminutive Stature." The last was the father of two sons, the eldest called "Kenclarke," that is "Knowing Scholar;" and John Richardson, so called from his father's christian name. "From this table it will be seen that in four descents, and among about fourteen persons descended from one and the same individual, there were no less than *thirteen* surnames. Well may our antiquary say, 'Verily the Gentlemen of those so different names in Cheshire would not easily be induced to believe they were descended from one house if it were not warranted by so ancient a proof.' It is also worthy of remark that we have here in one family, within the compass probably of a single century, *five* descriptions of surnames, namely, *foreign*, as Belward; *local*, as De Malpas, De Cotgrave; from *personal qualities*, as Gogh or red, and Little; from *natural qualities and attainments* as Goodman and Kenclarke; and from the Paternal name as Richardson."

Lower's English Surnames, vol. II., p. 48.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

SELECTIONS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

I AM glad to be able again to report “*progress*,” as far as the circulation of this sheet is concerned, and have also great pleasure in conveying my thanks to those gentlemen, who have shown their interest in its success, by literary contributions, as well as hints as to the most desirable course of proceeding.

One of our most distinguished Archæologists writes thus:—

“Few things are more valuable to the local historian, than a detailed and accurate list of the materials, published, and M.SS., for county history. I therefore applaud most highly your commencement of such a list.” After some remarks on the portion of this list, already printed, the same gentleman then goes on to say:—“I have taken the liberty to allude thus to the mention of these works, as has occurred to me on a hasty perusal of your list, feeling convinced that you are moving in the right direction, when you consider it an ‘important step’ to give a complete catalogue of Cheshire and Lancashire materials, topographical and historical; you will do us good service, and I would only desire some more detailed information. Such a bibliographical list cannot be too precise. Even the size of the book were desirable to be stated; it is satisfactory to the

enquirer, or the purchaser, to know whether he has to seek a folio or 12mo, and to be informed of all editions. I hope that you will include county maps from the earliest beginnings. Gough did much in this way, in his '*British Topography*,' but he did not exhaust the subject. Pray hold out cordial invitations for notes of dialect. Our local vernacular is scattered to the winds by railroads and manufactures. You may yet rescue some traces, and it were well worth while to attempt it."

These suggestions will have their significance to all my friends who may wish to give me their assistance.

An active and valuable member of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, thinks that a column or page "of notes and queries would prove a most advantageous feature." It will be seen that I have given substance to this idea in the present number.

THE DAVENPORT CREST.

Having always considered this interesting family badge ("a man's head couped below the shoulders in profile, hair brown, a halter about his neck proper") as allusive to the ancient tenure by the Davenport family of the magisterial serjeancy of the Macclesfield Hundred, and the absolute power of life and death which they exercised within its limits, I was surprised to find some time ago a contradiction of this idea by Mr. Lower, in his "*Curiosities of Heraldry*," (p. 194). By this writer it is stated that "according to the tradition of the family it originated after a battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which one of the Davenports being of the vanquished party, was spared execution by the Commander on the opposite side, on the humiliating condition that he and all his posterity should bear this crest." It was bad enough to have a long cherished idea thus broken up, but I was further perplexed to find a *third* "reading" in a little Guide-book to Capesthorpe Hall and Park, published some two years ago, on

the occasion of a public fête in aid of the Macclesfield Baths and Washhouses. Although couched in the most popular language, this little book is evidently written by some gentleman very conversant with his subject, and after noticing the popular interpretation he adds in a note (p. 30), "We have seen a curious entry in a manuscript work of great authority and value, which gives a different account of the origin of this crest. The entry is to this effect: 'Davenport's crest was a man's head *dolant* (grieving) as a prisoner. The reason of which, as I am informed by the present head of the family, was, that one of his ancestors, for stealing a heiress, was obliged to walk three times round a gallows, with a halter round his neck.' The original version is however, doubtless the true one."

Can any of my Correspondents supply additional information?

HISTORY OF WILMSLOW PARISH.

(CONTINUED.)

If we can thus come to the number of Householders in the Parish, we must then have recourse to the usual means of other Calculators to find out the Number of Inhabitants, by allowing five or six to a Family. By proper Experiments I have found five is too few, and six too many; I have therefore taken a middle course, by allowing Eleven persons for every two Familys, which I am persuaded comes nearest to the true number of Inhabitants. I have therefore followed this method where I have no other Leaders than the old Assessments, which are fastened together and kept in a Chest in Wilmslow Church, and contain the Churchwardens' accounts from year to year, begining with the year 1587 and ending 1688. As it would be a needless labour to copy all these assessments, I have only selected six at the distance of about Twenty years from one another, and for the same reason have avoided particularizing the Names of the Householders, having only mentioned the numbers of each Gentleman's Tenants, or the Householders of each Township, and cast up the whole Number. The first

Assessment is like an old Rental of the Parish, in two Columns, the first containing under the Gentleman's or Lord's name, a List of the Names of his Tenants, and the anual value of their Tenements or Holdings ; the second Column specifies the Sum rated or Assessed.

This Assessment or Rental is titled, viz^t

“ THE NAMES OF ALL THE HOUSEHOLDERS WITHIN THE PARISH
OF WILMSLOW, 1587.”

MR. BOOTH, HIS TENANTS.

Householders, Tenants of Mr. Booth, Number	52
Tenants of Sir Edmund Trafford	57
Ditto Sir Edward Fitton	31
Ditto Mr. Legh, of Adlington	6
Ditto Mr. Newton, of Pownal	11
Ditto Mr. Leicester, of Toft	8
Ditto Mr. Davenport, of Chorley	11
Ditto Mr. Newton, of Fulshaw	8
Freeholders	5
Joint Tenants of Booth and Trafford	7
Tenants of the Parson of Wilmslow	4

Householders	200
Allowing Eleven for the Familys of two	}
Householders, the Inhabitants will be	
in number, in the year 1587	
	1100

I shall now proceed to the year 1609 when a different form was adopted. The Assessment of this year is made upon the Tenants as before, but ranged under the Townships wherein they respectively resided. It begins with Bôlin Fee. Deanrow, in number, 22 ; Hough, 39 ; Chorley, 23. Pownall Fee: Styal, 52 ; Morley, 19 ; Fulshaw, 20. Householders, 175. Consequently by the former rule only 957 Inhabitants. The account this year must certainly be erroneous, either from the negligence or partiality of the Churchwardens; for though there was a great plague in London in 1603, I do not remember ever seeing any account of its extending to this distance; but supposing such havoc had been made in the human species here, we shall be as much surprised at the extraordinary Increase of it in the next nineteen years, for it appears by the Assessment of 1628,

the number of Householders in the Parish were 222, and the Inhabitants 1221. By the Assessment of 1647, Householders were 231, Inhabitants, 1265.

In 1666, the number of Householders, 235, and the Inhabitants, 1287.

In the year 1682, the Householders were—in Deanrow, 47; Hough, 57; Chorley, 33; Fulshaw, 23; Morley, 29; Styal, 48. Total Householders, 237; and Inhabitants, 1298. Inhabitants in 1587, 1100 Inhabitants. Increase in 95 years, 198 Householders; or new Habitations, 37.

Whoever examines my calculations will find I have avoided all Fractions, and consequently by that means lost a few in the Increase of the Inhabitants, which perhaps upon a more exact calculation might have amounted to upwards of two hundred.

Here I shall close the State of Ancient Population in the year 1682, containing a Space of ninety-five years; and, without stoping again at any intermediate time in the Space of one hundred and five years, proceed to give an exact Survey of Population in this present year, 1787, from the Lists of the Inhabitants of all the Townships in the Parish of Wilmslow, delivered in to me by the Overseers of the Poor of the respective Townships.

1787.—Inhabitants of Pownall Fee. Styal. Householders, 71. Wives, 60. Master and Mrs. No. 131. Male Children, No. 149. Female Children, No. 114. Men Servants, No. 14. Women Servants, No. 12. Styal, No. Inhabitants 420.

Morley. Householders, 70. Wives, 54. Master and Mrs. No. 132. Male Children, No. 118. Female Children, No. 138. Men Servants, No. 17. Women Servants, No. 17. Morley, number Inhabitants, 422. Pownall Fee, total number of Inhabitants, 842.

1787.—Inhabitants of Bolin Fee. Deanrow. Householders, 71. Wives, 49. Master and Mistress, No. 120. Male Children, No. 80. Female Children, No. 96. Men Servants, No. 22. Women Servants, No. 20. Deanrow, No. of Inhabitants, 338.

Hough. Householders, 154. Wives, 110. Master and Mistress, No. 264. Male Children, No. 176. Female Children, No.

198. Male Servants, No. 18. Female Servants, No. 22. Hough, No. Inhabitants, 678. Bolin Fee, total No. of Inhabitants, 1016.

1787.—Inhabitants of Fulshaw. Householders, 40. Wives, 31. Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters to Householders, 9. Master and Mistris, 80. Male Children, 46. Female Children, 50. Male Servants, 7. Female Servants, 3. Fulshaw, No. of Inhabitants, 186.

1787.—Inhabitants of Chorley. Householders, 89. Wives, 64. Master and Mistris, No. 153. Male Children, No. 118. Female Children, No. 117. Male Servants, No. 15. Female Servants, No. 14. Chorley, No. of Inhabitants, 417.

A Sumary of the Inhabitants of Wimslow Parish, 1787. Styal, No. 420. Morley, 422. Deanrow, 338. Hough, 678. Fulshaw, 186. Chorley, 417.

Total Number of Inhabitants, 2461.

1682.—Number of Inhabitants, 1298; increase in 105 years, 1163.

It is generally observed that the proportion in the number of births, of Male and Female, in the human Species, is as Twenty one Males to Twenty Females, but in the foregoing Tables we may observe the Majority is greatly on the side of the Females; this no doubt is owing to the Parents sending their Boys out to Service, and apprenticeships, whilst they keep the Girls at home to spin, and nurse the younger children.

Within my memory, the Village or Town of Wilmslow is greatly increased in number of houses, and consequently of Inhabitants; but this year a beginning having been made in building in the New Road, by the Mill through Ladyfield, it is probable a new Street will rise up there in a few years. It may therefore be acceptable to our Successors, to know the present number of Inhabitants of this Town, which is entirely situated in Bolin Fee, (except one small part called Dunge Fold, which is in Morley, or Pownal Fee). The numbers stand as follow, in each Township, viz:—in Hough, 247; Deanrow, 135; Dunge, Pownal Fee, 14; Inhabitants of Wilmslow, 396.

In the foregoing account I have included all the Inhabitants from Parsonage Green to the Hill Top Brow, on the other side the Bolin, and also of the Mill Hill.

BRIEF NOTES OF THE TOWER OF LIVERPOOL.

BY JAMES STONEHOUSE,

Author of Pictorial Handbook of Liverpool, &c., &c.

Of the few remarkable and interesting relics of a past age that have stood in Liverpool, and been swept away within the last 50 years, the Tower, in Water-street, may be considered to be the most so. With its memories is interwoven the history of the town in the time past and time present. It has seen Liverpool in its childhood. It has stood as a defence in a time of need, and frowned upon its citizens at contentious and troublous periods. It has seen Liverpool humble and lowly, a habitation of a mere handful of men; it has beheld her progress, and recede, and seen her again stand forward, until she grew into that position of importance that has made her paramount as a seaport, and her name as a common word in every known language of the civilized world.

The Tower* has passed away, and recollections of it are, day by day, becoming more and more vague and indistinct.

It stood at the bottom of Water-street, and the Mersey's waves washed its walls. The site of it is far away now from the sweeping tide. The waters have been rebuked and controlled by the hand of the craftsman, the mason, and the labourer; they have been pushed back as it were from the shingly beach, and their limit bounded by a wall of Granite. From the Tower's old turret has the sentinel stood to hail the ferry-boat of the monks of Birkenhead, ere they landed their passengers at the foot of Water-street; and that they did so, may be inferred from the fact, that in this street once stood a house (1150), where they deposited their unsold grain from the market. But all this has passed away. Water-street was anciently called Bancke-street,

* The warehouse of Messrs. Bailey Brothers, the eminent smallware merchants, stands upon the site of the old Tower.

or perhaps originally Blanche-street, in compliment to the Lady Blanche, the daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who married John o'Gaunt, and who received as her dower the Castle, Town, and Tower of Liverpool. Water street is one of the oldest streets in the town, and if the Romans dwelt in Liverpool, as there is some reason to suppose they did, by the cross-like appearance of the main street, at the principal portion or heart as it may be called; if they did occupy Liverpool, they must have used Water-street as the main road to the river. The Tower, at its first erection, must have presented a very different aspect to what it does in all the representations of it. One thing is clear, that at its earliest period it was not embattled, it was not a fortalice, for we find that in 1405, Sir John Stanley applied for, and obtained, permission of Henry VIII, "to fortify his house at Liverpool, with embattled walls and a tower." Some historians, but why is not clearly shown, date its origin to the time of King John. In 1272, Sir Thomas Latham held it, when there were four powerful families resident in the town, viz. his own, the Molineuxes, the Mores, and the Crosses. The Stanleys held the Tower at one period, becoming possessed of it through Isabella Latham, who married Sir John Stanley. Her Father, Sir Thomas Latham, having received it from the Lady Blanche, before referred to. In 1413 the Tower was re-built by Sir John Stanley, and we find a record that it was "John the Irischman" who was employed on the occasion.

In 1424, there is a record of a great contention between the houses of Molineux and Stanley, and it is said that it was only through the most powerful interference that a battle was not fought between them. These powerful houses brought 2,000 men into the field. Whether this rencontre took place in the immediate vicinity of Liverpool is not stated. Probably it was so. In 1532, Lord Derby inhabited the tower and kept up a princely establishment there, feeding the burgesses to their hearts' or rather their stomachs' content, entertaining rich and

poor, gentle and simple, day by day, and strangers three times a week. It is said of him that on Good Fridays, in honor of the occasion, "he was most bounteous." It is not improbable that when Essex, in 1573, was on his way to Ireland as Earl Marshall, he was entertained in the Tower, while his numerous retinue was lodged in the Castle. During the siege of Liverpool in 1644, the Tower was the head quarters of the bold citizens, and although from its position, except as a protection on the western side, it could be of but little service in the siege, yet it was doubtless considered a place of some consequence. When Prince Rupert gained access to Liverpool (by treachery as it is asserted) he divided the besieging party into two divisions, one of which marched to the Castle and the other to the Tower, putting to death every man, woman, and child that was met with on the way. If true, this sullies Rupert's fame, but such an account must at this time be received with caution. The slaughter was stayed by the submission of the inhabitants. They assembled at the town hall and there gave up their arms to the victorious Royalists. Numbers of the Parliamentarians were imprisoned in the Tower as well as the Castle.

In 1648, Colonel Birch imprisoned the Earl of Derby's children in the tower for eighteen months. This Birch was called "Derby's carter," having been whipped at a cart's tail by his lordship's order.

The Tower continued until 1737 to be used as a dwelling-house, when it was converted into a gaol.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIST OF BOOKS, &c. RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(CONTINUED.)

Holland. "General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire; with Observations drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and internal improvement. By Henry Holland,

Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh," (now Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D.) London, 1808. Printed for Richard Phillips, and by authority of the Board of Agriculture, 1 vol. 8vo.

Hughes. "The Vale Royal of England, or the County Palatine of Chester," &c., by Daniel King: "abridged and revised, with Notes Historical and Explanatory, by Thomas Hughes, Esq;" post 8vo, plates and woodcuts, cloth, 7s. 1852.

———— A few copies further illustrated by the insertion of extra plates, autographs, portraits, &c. &c., 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

———— The same on large paper, 4to. cloth, 50 copies printed, 14s.

———— A few copies on larger paper, further illustrated by the insertion of extra plates, autographs, portraits, &c. &c., 4to. cloth, 21s.

———— The same printed on thin paper, post 8vo. plates, bds. 5s.

* *Aikin.* "A description of the Country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester." By J. Aikin, M.D., 4to.—London, 1793. Plates and maps.

Buckler (J. & J. C.) "Views of Eaton Hall, in Cheshire, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Earl Grosvenor." Royal folio, 20 fine views, on India paper, with letter-press descriptions, 1826; marked 7s. 6d. in the catalogue of John Millar, Strand.

Mainwaring. "Defence of Amicia, daughter of Cyveliok, Earl of Chester." By Sir T. Mainwaring, of Peover. 4 vols. 12mo.—London, 1673.

* *Cestriensia.* With this title are arranged, in 7 vols., 8vo., in the Chetham Library, "a most valuable and scarce collection of Tracts illustrative of this county (Cheshire), collected by the late Archdeacon Wrangham" 1734—1831.

Vol. I contains "An Act for Better Regulating the Poor, and Lighting and Watching, &c., within the City of Chester," 1772. "An Act to Amend and Enlarge the same."—Chester, 1804. "Clauses and Powers contained in the Act, 2 Geo. III, referred

to and not repealed by the foregoing Act," n.d. "Hints relative to Mr. Owen Jones' Charity," in consequence of a Letter from J. Bramwell, Esq., by the Rev. W. Massey.—Chester, 1801. "Second Letter to the Aldermen, &c., of Chester, on the same subject."—Chester, n.d. "Letter from Mr. Thomas Wedge, to the Secretary of the Wirrall and West Cheshire Agricultural Society."—Chester, n.d.

Vol. II. Charter of the City of Chester, granted by Henry VII, and confirmed by Elizabeth, "published from a faithful translation made before the Civil Wars."—Chester, 1784. "Remarks upon a Letter to the E—— of W——n., with observations on the Freeholders' Remarks on Mr. Cholmondely's last Circular, Letter, &c."—Chester, 1734. "Sketch of the Political History of the City of Chester."—Chester, 1790. "Political History, Charter, and Confirmation of the City of Chester."—Chester, 1814. "Alphabetical List of all the Freemen of the City of Chester, who polled, and for whom, at the Election of Representatives for the City, in July, 1747—Candidates, Sir Robert Grosvenor, P.H. Warburton, and James Mainwaring, jun., Esqs."—Chester, n.d. "Compilation of all the Autographs and anonymous papers relating to the Election of City Officers in 1809, and the Parliamentary Representation of Chester, with Songs, &c., &c.," by the Editor of the Chester Courant.—Chester, 1810. "Chester Poll Book, containing the Names of the Voters who polled at the Election in October, 1812; Songs, &c.; Candidates, General Grosvenor, Sir R. Brooke, Mr. Egerton, and Mr. E. V. Townshend."—Chester, 1812.

Vol. III. "History of the Contested Election at Chester, in 1818, with the anonymous Squibs, Songs, &c., interspersed with Notes, with the Poll Book at large."—Chester, n.d. "Report of Proceedings before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to decide upon the Merits of the last Election,"—Chester, 1819. "A Letter to the Freemen of Chester, containing a Sketch of the British Constitution and Law of Election."—Chester, 1818,—(written in pencil on the outside "Mr. Swanwick.)—A very rare pamphlet, Mr. S. has not one himself. J. W." (Wrangham.)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NOTES ON NAMES.

Mr. Burke assigns the following inscription in the Old Manor House of Bentley, in Suffolk, as a reason why the name of Tollemache (now well known in Cheshire), "must surely be a Monkish interpolation" in the Roll of Battle Abbey.

"Before the Normans into England came,
Bentley was my seat and Tollemache was my name."

Roll of Battle Abbey, edited by Burke, p. 102.

 QUERIES.

To the Editor of the "Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Collector."

SIR,

Some years ago I saw suspended to the ceiling of an old Cheshire cottage, a glass tube, about a yard in length, and of about an inch or an inch and half in diameter, for the greater portion of its length, and terminating in a bulb at one end. On enquiry I was told that it was an "ale yard," and that ale was formerly sold by this measure.

The circumstance escaped my recollection until the other day, when turning over the leaves of Evelyn's Diary I find it noted (Feb. 10, 1685), that "on the Proclamation of James II in the Market Place of Bromley, by the Sheriff of Kent, the Commander of the Kentish Troop, two of the King's trumpets, and other officers, they drank the King's health in a flint glass of a yard long."

Can you give me any information about such custom as I have mentioned?

Yours faithfully,

May 18th.

H.

A Clerical Correspondent writes,

"Can any of your readers furnish me with a list of the King's Preachers for Lancashire?"

R.S.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

"POCO A POCO."

BRIEF NOTES OF THE TOWER OF LIVERPOOL.

BY JAMES STONEHOUSE.

(Continued from Page 33.)

Although the hospitalities of the Derbys had for ever passed away from the Tower, and although the representatives of misfortune and crime occupied the places of the courtly host and the welcome guest, the voice of merriment was destined not altogether to cease within its walls; for in 1775 we find that that portion of the building used as a chapel was fitted up as an assembly room, wherein the votaries of Terpsichore tripped it lightly, and it is said that the prisoners in their cells could hear the cheerful "harp, lute, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and other instruments," and that availing themselves of the occasion of the presence of the musicians, they were wont to get up some festivity of their own, on a *confined* scale. This chapel or hall was a very lofty room, having oaken rafters with a window at

NOTE.—By one of those errors which are generally amusing to the reader, but annoying to those interested, it was stated in our last publication that the site of the Tower of Liverpool was now occupied by the Warehouse of Messrs. Bailey, the eminent *smallware* merchants. This absurd assertion will be evidently as unaccountable to those conversant with the locality as it is to us, how the substitution of the word *smallware* should have occurred for IRON.

one end, and several doors opening into it. In 1759 there were a number of prisoners incarcerated within the Tower, who had been taken from the French during "the seven years' war," as it was termed. These prisoners contrived to make their escape by undermining the wall, and gaining access to a house which stood in Tower Garden; although they contrived successfully to get off, they were all eventually re-captured; one of them returned voluntarily in the course of three or four days, having parted from his companions, and wandered about the suburbs of the town, enduring fear, hunger, cold, and privation, from being unable to communicate with the inhabitants, so as to procure food and shelter. The remainder of the party suffered equally the same hardships as their comrade who had returned to his captivity.

In 1774, the benevolent John Howard visited the Tower of Liverpool, then termed the Borough Gaol. He went through it again in 1775. He gives a bad account of it in a sanitary point of view. He states that at his first visit, on the 7th November, there were 58 prisoners within its walls, and on the second occasion of his inspecting it (1775), there were 60 prisoners. He says "that he found it in a dirty state. That it contained seven close dungeons, to which access was obtained by a descent of ten steps. These dungeons were 6ft. 6in. by 5ft. 9in., and 6ft. high. Three prisoners were locked up in each cell every night. There was no infirmary, no provision made for the sick." He states that the gaol fever had visited the place, and that nearly all the prisoners had been more or less affected by it. The offensiveness and unhealthiness of this prison are stated to have been very great. Fire was allowed from October until May. The Chaplains, who attended Tuesday and Friday, had a salary of ten pounds. The debtors' fees (the prisoners were mostly of this description, the felons being sent to Lancaster,) were 2s., felons' 4s. Howard complains that the act relating to the introduction of spirituous liquors in gaols was nowhere exhibited. He says "the Gaoler, who was also Serjeant-at-Mace, pays the late

Gaoler £20 a year, and puts in a deputy who pays him £65 a year '.

In 1788, the Tower annals afford a record of one of the few executions that had taken place in Liverpool. In times when the laws seemed to have been Draconian in their spirit as well as in their letter, it is rather a remarkable circumstance that there is no mention made of an execution having taken place in Liverpool for seventy-three years. In 1715, by the accounts of Thomas Crisp, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, we find that that there is a charge "for executing two men at Leverpoole of £10. 3s., and of £60 paid the two executioners." In the year above stated (1788), on the 31st March, two men, named Burns and Donlevy, were executed in front of the Tower, for the robbery of a house occupied by Mrs. Graham, at Rose Hill, which at that period would be quite out of the town, although now verging almost upon the very heart of it. The execution of these culprits is said to have created "a sensation" in the town and adjacent country.

In a memorandum, dated 1803, it is stated, "That at that time the gaol contained 2 court yards, one of which was 20 yards by 10, and the other 20 yards by 30. In it were also seven dungeons in one passage (which was 11 feet wide), to which access was gained by 10 steps descending. These cells were $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 feet 9, and 6 feet 6 inches high." They are said to have been well ventilated and light, having been so rendered by the authorities in consequence of the representations made by Mr. Howard, in his visit, alluded to, some years previous.* Besides the cells, there was one large dungeon with a grating to the street.

The persons, at whose suit debtors were detained, had to pay fourpence per day for their maintenance. The payment of this sum was termed "groating."

* Mr. Howard was complimented for his exertions in the cause of humanity in this town, by the freedom of Liverpool being presented to him. Great Howard Street is named in his honour; in it stands the Borough Gaol, one of the best managed prisons in the kingdom, and erected after his plans.

From one of the upper windows of the Tower the debtors used to suspend, by a string, a leathern bag, on which was inscribed "*Please to remember the poor debtors!*" This bag they bobbed up and down to attract the attention of the passers by. On anything being deposited therein, the bag was drawn up for the inspection and distribution of its contents. The poor debtors were often annoyed by the *gamins* of the time, who dropped stones into the bag, making at the same time the usual signal to hoist it up. The mischievous urchins being delighted to see it fly up into the air, while they took a cruel pleasure in imagining the disappointment of the poor captives. In the month of September, 1807, a daring and desperate attempt to escape from the Tower was made by some of the prisoners. At that period there were some houses adjoining the Gaol, in Tower Garden, into one of these the prisoners managed to enter, by a large hole they had cut through the wall of the gaol. A warder discovered the party as they were escaping into Tower Garden; on an alarm being given, the fellows stood at bay, and it was not until they were fired at with blank cartridge, and then with ball, they would surrender. Eight of the ringleaders were taken and severely punished. The gaol having at length been found to have become inconvenient, in 1811 the inmates were removed to the Borough Gaol, or the French Prison as it was then called. The Tower continued in a ruinous condition until 1819, when it was sold, it is said, for £200, and the following year, 1820, it was numbered as one of the things that were. From 1811 until it was pulled down, its sole occupant was an old spectacle and mathematical instrument maker, named Mann, who had a little shop in Water street, in a sort of out-house of the building. There was a pretty arch which spanned Tower Garden, this, of course, was removed with the other portions of the building. This arch might be said to be the last relic of antiquity in Liverpool.

The appearance of the tower must, at one time, have been extremely picturesque as seen from the river. It was con-

structed of red sandstone, and the style was Norman castellated. It was at one period battlemented, but the walls were afterwards creneted. Between the tower and the river was a sort of narrow wharf or passage, having at its edge a parapet, breast high. This wharf served as a mode of communication for pedestrians between Water-street and the adjoining Church-yard. On the site of this passage is now the street called "Prison Weint." Boats landed passengers at this place wishing to go into the centre of the town. The present Tower Garden and the thoroughfare which communicates with Chapel-street was originally a pathway, with a stile at the Chapel-street end. The public-house at the corner (now Cunningham's) was called "The Old Stile House." Opposite to Messrs. Bailey's warehouses, there is a house still standing (occupied by the Glasgow Steam Packet Company), the angles of which are faced with stone. This house stood at one period on the very margin of the river, and in extreme high tides has had its walls washed by the rolling waters. It appears to us to have a blocked-up appearance, like one encroached upon on every side. The old Custom House stood near it, and both were on the shore of the estuary. It is an interesting relic of the past, that the busy money-getters of Liverpool "pass by and regard not." It has, at any rate, seen the strong Tower exist and pass away, while it appears as if destined to remain for many a long year.

On clearing away the old houses in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, to make room for the new Exchange Buildings, a passage or tunnel was discovered, which ran down to the tower. It was supposed to have been intended as a means of private egress or ingress for its inmates, and as a receptacle for valuable property in troublous times; there were in the walls or sides niches or recesses discovered, scooped out of the rock, similar in shape to a baker's oven. These it was doubtless intended to have closed up either with brick work or masonry when required as hiding places. This tunnel was 370 yards in length.

In concluding this brief history of the old Tower of Liverpool it is to be regretted that more is not known of it, and that its records remaining are so few and bare of incident, as there is no doubt that many an exciting scene has taken place both within and without its walls, or in its immediate neighbourhood.

HISTORY OF WILMSLOW PARISH—LINDOW COMMON.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30.)

Lindo is an Anglo-Saxon word, and signifies a watery place, which very well agrees with the nature of the land I am now to give an account of; this Place is very early mentioned in one of the ancient Deeds of the family of the de-Fulshaws by the name of Linden, which as the very name imports comprehended at that time no more than the wild moss, which was very extensive before the Turves were got out in the following ages. This Moss or Morass evidently appears, from the ancient Names of Places such as Linden Clohf and Pikasha on the Morley side, and Smallsha and Birkinsha on the Fulshaw and Chorley side, to be formerly surrounded with woods, for the last part of these names Sha or Shaw signifiys a wood in the old English or Saxon Language; and what confirms this opinion, is the frequent mention made in the ancient charters of Fulshaw and Pownal woods; in short, the whole country was almost covered with them in the Early ages; the People of those rude times having few manufacturys and no knowledge of the Elegances and Luxuries of Modern times sought for nothing more than Necessaries; if the Lord had his Demesne and his Park, and his Tenants a small piece of ground for Corn, Leys for their cattle, and Pessona or Pigmeat in the woods, they were satisfied. This will account for the many Names of Places ending in ley which signifies a Pasture for Cattle; but as the Country became more populous, Men were under the necessity of clearing the woods to procure more Sarta (a word signifying wood land turned into Arable). By these means the country lost a great part of its woods and

became cleared and cultivated, and hence there is now no appearance of woods about Lindow; though there can be no doubt of their formerly growing there from what we have before observed, and also from the frequent finding of Trees under ground to this day, which the Vulgar suppose have layn there from Noah's Flood. The Deed of Partition between the two Lords in 1422, wherein Lindow is reserved as a joint undivided Property noways contradicts what I have asserted, that Lindow was in ancient times no more than the Wild Moss; as to the distinction of Great Lindow and little Lindow there is not the least authority for it in any of the ancient writings I have seen; though it must be confessed, All the unenclosed Land whether wet or dry, bounded by Mobberley and Morley on the west and North, and by Hough, Fulshaw, and Chorley on the East, goes by the Name of Lindow at this day, yet each of those Townships claim the part of it adjoining to them as parts of their respective Townships, and therefore may be justly denominated Commons of Vicinage, which may be inclosed from one another. But let us describe this place as it is now generally denominated. This large tract of Land now called Lindow is bounded as above, and forms a kind of Triangle, the base of which lyes to Morley and measures about a mile and a quarter from Water lane head to Thomas Cash's house; and the other two sides which meet at Lindow End in Warford are each about two miles long, consequently the superficial measure of Lindow is upwards of Three hundred acres, Cheshire measure; from which has been lately taken, inclosed and cultivated, fifty acres of the same measure for the use of the poorhouse lately erected; and supposing there are sixty acres of wild Moss, there still remain two hundred acres of improvable land, which if only enclosed and laid out in fields, would be worth four hundred pounds a year to the owners, and give employment and sustenance to many people, whilst in its present wild uncultivated state it only yields a scanty nourishment to a few small cows, scabbed tits, lean sheep, and geese. But I am of opinion that even the wild Moss itself might at a small charge be drained and converted into meadow and rich grass land by the very substance thrown out of the drains and Trenches, burnt when dry into ashes upon the spot, and spread

upon the inclosures. Whoever objects the impossibility or difficulty of draining this deep extensive mass of spongy substance, let him only place himself upon the wildest part of it, and cast his eyes around him and he will soon perceive he stands on the highest spot in the Parish, from whence there are several falls to convey the water off, viz. through Burly hurst on the West, Pikasha Brook on the North, and Fulshaw, Dingo, and Sellers's in Chorley, on the East; but this noble work, to the reproach of the present generation, will be left to our posterity to accomplish in some more enlightened age. * * *

It is very extraordinary so few fires happen on this combustible large Place in long dry Summers, when the Surface is like Tinder; there has been only two of any Consequence in this Century; the last happened two years ago, in a hot, dry, Summer, at a time when the Turves were got dry, and piled in Stacks and heaps together, ready to carry off. This Fire, of which I was a Spectator almost from the beginning, was occasioned by one of the Summers, a Family long noted for their Labours on Lindow. This man, in order to procure Ashes for Manure for himself, and also for sale, had piled up several heaps of Mossy Earth, which he had dug out of Trenches and holes, near the Moss Rooms, in the Middle of the broadest part of Lindow, and had set fire to them, which, communicating with the dry heath and parched moss around them, soon raised a Flame, which, assisted by a brisk Easterly wind, run along the Surface like Wild Fire towards the Turf Rooms, so spreading as it advanced, that in quarter of an hour the space of a quarter of Mile was in a blaze, advancing with great rapidity amongst the Turves, one great Flame after another arose from Stack to Stack, which seemed to blow up like the Explosion of Gunpowder. The appearance was tremendous, and threatened universal Destruction to the inclosed Country of Mobberley and Morley, where the Fire was hastening to. After having spread itself over the space of near a mile, it first stopped at a high hedge-backing of an Inclosure at Morley, when every Spectator had given up all hopes of Safety to the inclosed Country, and providentially a Shower of Rain falling quelled the fury of the Flames, and stop't their further Progress, though the fire was not totally extinguished

till several days after. Accidents, as is natural to suppose, are not unfrequent among Cows and Sheep, which, ranging for food, sometimes slip into the Moss Pits and Trenches, and are ^w₂ there fastened, starved, and suffocated, before they can be found and relieved. Men also have found their last home upon this dreary place too, in my memory. Nat Bell, and Ratcliffe, returning home, loaded with ale, fell under the fatal burden, and died before the morning; accidents of this kind were heretofore extraordinary, and occasioned much serious Reflection; but of late Drink is become a common Disease, by which as many of the lower Rank of People die or come to an untimely end, as by any other of the Disorders incident to them, and of course pass by without any Observations. Vipers also sometimes occasion Mischief, of which there are so many on Lindow, as formerly induced a Viper Catcher to come once a year for that purpose, when that Reptile was a part of the Materia Medica, in the Apothecary's Shops. This Animal is of the Adder Species, but not so large, scarcely ever exceeding twelve or fourteen Inches in length; its Bite is exceeding poisonous and fatal, if not prevented, both by the inward and outward application of Sweet or Salad Oil. In warm Summer days this little Mischiefous Creature creeps out of its Hole to bask in the Sun, where coiling itself in a small circle, concealed as it were under its own dusky earth-like colour, will lye thus, without motion, till it is trod upon, when it is sure to revenge the Injury with a Bite, if its head is at liberty; the effect of which is almost an immediate swelling and Inflammation. I saw a boy some years ago, who had been bit by one whilst he was ranging after Cranberrys, of which there is great plenty, with naked feet. The Oil had been timely applied, and he was out of danger when I saw him, two or three days after the accident, yet He still had a very cadaverous look; and all the lower part of his Belly, his Scrotum and Thighs were much swollen and puffed up, and greatly disfigured with foul black and yellow colours, as if he had been sorely crushed and bruised. The boy soon after recovered and is now a Soldier. But the same success did not follow the same application upon my Pointer dog, which died under twelve hours after he had received a Bite on the Side of his head. A very extraordinary

discovery was made some few years ago, by some people getting Sand in the Sand hole, in Morley Gorses, where at about two feet under the Surface was found the Skeleton of a Man. This was supposed to be the Remains of one Richard Hammon, of Ringway, who having occasion to go to Wilmslow, about eighty years before this discovery, was seen in the Dungefold upon his return homewards, but never heard of after till these Bones were discovered. These few circumstances of this extraordinary affair, are all that have come to the knowledge of the Public, on which conjectures have been made that Hammon was murdered, stript, and buried here.*

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

 ERRATUM IN LAST LIST.—Page 35, line 20, for “autographs” read *authorised*.

(Continued from page 35.)

Cestriensia (continued), Vol. IV.—“Poll Book of the Chester Election, for 1826; containing the Squibs, Songs, &c.”—Chester, n.d. “Narrative of the Proceedings at the same, with the Anonymous Squibs and Authorised Papers of both Parties, and Complete Poll-book.”—Chester. “Petition to the Mayor of Chester, 1831. Petitions to the Freemen of the City of Chester, 1831. Offley’s Petition to the Freemen of the City of Chester, 1831. Two Petitions to the Citizens of Chester, 1831. Notice of Letter from Sir P. Egerton, announcing the satisfaction he would have in supporting the Petition to Parliament in favour of the rights and privileges of the Freemen of the City, 1831. Close of the Poll at the Chester Election.”—Chester, n.d. “List of Gentlemen in the Minority.”

* This brings to a close our Notices of Wilmslow Parish. In our next sheet we propose to give some extracts from another M.S. volume (also by Mr. Finney), containing a history of his family, and of his own career. He was well-known in his day as Enamel and Miniature Painter to Queen Charlotte.

Vol. V.—"The Cheshire Prophecy, with Historical and Political Remarks."—London, n. d. "Basket of Fragments for a Catholic Meal, or Emancipation of Truth, in Verse and Prose."—Chester, 1813. "Limus, or the City Favourite, in a Letter from a Correspondent in the Country to his Friend in Town, by a Gentleman of the County Palatine of Chester," 1770.—"Medea, a Tragedy, by Seneca, attempted in English by the Translator of Gray's Ode upon the Bard."—Chester, 1776. "Hodgkinson's* Answer to the Question, Whether it appears from the Writings of the Apostles that they believed the Day of Judgment to be at hand?"—Chester, 1799. "The Beauties of Boothes, the Seat of Willoughby Legh, Esq., a Poem, by J. W. Salmon."—Nantwich, 1820. "Report of the Trial of the King against Hassall and Others, for Riot at Chester."—Chester, n. d. "Report of the Proceedings of the House of Commons on the Chester Petition." "The Causes of the Present Contempt of Religion, a Sermon, Preached before the Mayor and Corporation of Chester, by P. Cowper, 1736." "A 'Fast' Sermon, Preached in Holy Trinity Church, Chester, Feb. 4, 1740, by William Smith, Rector."—London. "Assize Sermon, Preached by the same, at Lancaster, in 1746." "Archdeacon Ward's Assize Sermon, Preached at Chester in 1736."—Manchester, n. d.

Vol. VI.—"An Enquiry into the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in Three Letters to the Bishop of Chester, with Appendix of the Table of Fees in the Registry at Chester, 1747." "Dr. Powel's Three Answers to the Chancellor of Chester, to let him know the Fees due to his Office, &c., &c. The Chancellor's Reply; and Answer to the 'Reply,' by W. P., &c., &c.

Vol. VII.—" 'Revolvit cor Meum:' the English Translation of the 15th Psalm; with an Account of the Parish of Eccleston, by Thomas Crane, Grammar Master at the King's School, at Chester, 1774." "The Ghost, or a Peep into Purgatory, a Poem, inscribed to the Dean of Chester, by a Protestant."—

* Curate of Thornton in the Moors, Cheshire.

Chester, n.d. "List of the Names of the Freemen of Chester."—Chester, n.d. "The Cackling of the Geese, or the Grand Entry of Jacky C * * * *, involuntarily led in by the Talbot Junto," *with curious Woodcut*, single sheet, n.d. "Poll Book of Chester."—Chester, 1818. "M. Marsan de Thou's Miscellany." *privately printed*, 1802. "Report of the Trial of Redford v. Birley, 1822." "Short Consideration of the Measures Proposed for the Relief of Ireland, addressed to the Citizens of Chester." Chester, 1827. "Address to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, relative to a Turnpike Act, passed for Amending the Roads from the City of Chester," folio, 1770. "Testimony of Regard to the House of Oulton, a Description of the Funeral of the late Sir John Grey Egerton," single sheet, 1825. "Calendar of Prisoners tried at Chester, 1830."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

QUERIES.

WILLIAM BROOME THE POET was of Cheshire origin. Can any of your readers supply information as to his precise birthplace?

MANCHESTER RESIDENCES OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY.—Three different houses have been pointed out to me as having at different periods been inhabited by The Opium Eater. (1) The house at the corner of John Dalton-street and Cross-street, now known as the Princess' Tavern, said to be his birthplace; (2) the one lately known as Greenheys' Hall, opposite the end of Burlington-street; and (3) the house in St. John's-street, now inhabited by Mr. John Leigh, surgeon. De Quincey himself says that he was born in Princess-street, and the house named as his birthplace stood, I believe at one time, in an elbow of that street, and was only separated from it some fifteen years ago, when the extension of Cross-street was carried out. The house described by De Quincey as that built and christened "Greenhay" by his father, tallies exactly with the appearance and position of "Greenhey's Hall," which was pulled down in the early part of this year. The house in St. John's-street I do not remember that De Quincey mentions in his writings. Perhaps some of your readers may add something to our positive knowledge of these localities, or add others to the list.

J.P.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

“MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY, OF FULSHAW, (NEAR WILMSLOW) CHESHIRE, BY SAMUEL FINNEY OF FULSHAW, ESQUIRE”.—1787.*

The above is the title to another MS. work, compiled by the same gentleman as the “Survey” of Wilmslow Parish, from which we now propose to make some extracts. The matter selected relates less to family than local history, but we doubt not it will prove interesting to our readers. The author, Mr. Finney, was educated for and practised the law for some time. He afterwards abandoned that profession for painting, in which he attained considerable eminence, and was ultimately appointed miniature painter to the Queen Charlotte. An engraving of him is in existence, though now very rare.

“The first of this name, who made his appearance in this country, was John Finnie, (for so he spelt his name) about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he was the third son of William Finney, of Finney, or Finney Lane, Staffordshire, Esquire, who was said to be descended from the ancient and noble family of Fenis, Fines, Fiennes, Lords Dacres of the South in the reign of Edward the Fourth; be that as it may, he certainly was a Gentleman of considerable rank, possessing

* This MS. is also in the possession of B. Lupton, Esq., surgeon of Cheddle.

Estates in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, of the value in his time of Two Thousand four hundred pounds a-year; he died in 1584, in extreme old age, leaving five Sons, viz. William, Thomas, John abovementioned, Roger, and James. William the eldest had the greatest part of the Estate, and resided at Cannock or Cank, in Staffordshire, he died in 1594, and left an only Daughter Anne his heir, who married William Colmore, of Birmingham, whose descendants now inherit his Estates; Thomas, the second son, was seated at Finney, his late Father's habitation, where his Descendants continued till about 1740, when Samuel Finney, the Father of Fielding Best Finney, Surgeon, at Leek, sold that and his other Estates. Roger and James, the two youngest Sons, both settled in Staffordshire, and had Issue. John, the third son before mentioned, inherited no Lands from his Father, but in lieu of which he had given him a good Education; he died in 1614, leaving Issue John and Robert, which last was the Ancestor of the Finneys of Etchells, and, as is supposed, of Alderley. John Finney, the Eldest Brother, married in 1615 Alice, the daughter and only child of Thomas and Elena Johnson, who was the Daughter and heiress of Thomas de Wittenstall, of Wittenstall, whose Family had been settled there as Freemen, or what at this day are called Gentlemen, holding their Estates to them and their heirs upon a small chief Rent paid to the Lords of Bolin Fee, from the time of the Conquest. Here John Finney took up his Residence with his wife, and from that time the name was changed to Finney Green. He died in the year 1633, and was succeeded by his Son John Finney, who married Martha, the Daughter of Anthony Higginbotham, of Marple, with whom he had a very considerable Fortune, it is said £1,500. He took a very early part in the civil wars of Charles the First, engaging himself as an officer in Sir Thomas Brereton* of Hanford's Regiment, on the side of the Parliament. He died in 1653, and left two sons, John and Samuel. John the eldest Son had a learned Education, and took the Degree of M.D., but never made any Figure in that profession; he died in extreme old age at Finney Green, and lies buried on the Northside of Wilmslow Church, under

* Should not this be Sir *William*?

the Window of Fulshaw Hall Pew, leaving a numerous issue without any Estate: the Dublin Finneys are descended from him.

“Samuel Finney, the second Son, from whom the Finneys of Fulshaw are descended, was brought up to Merchandize with Mr. Harwood, a West India Merchant, in London, and afterwards entering into Partnership with his cousin Higginbotham, they embarked for the Island of Barbados, where they bought two or three Plantations, and there settled, raising Sugars, Cotton, and the other produce of that Island, at that time in a very flourishing condition, which was soon after the restoration of Charles the Second. Samuel Finney here married Mary, the Daughter of Mr. Evans, a Merchant and Planter of the same Island, and of the Family of the Evans of Merionysshire, in North Wales, several Persons of the same Family making considerable Figures in the Plantations, particularly a Colonel Evans, Lieutenant Governor of Pensilvania, a Relation of Mrs. Finney, whose husband Samuel Finney was appointed Captain of Militia in the Island, and went on very prosperously in his Plantations and Traffic till the year 1681, when, whatever was his motive, he thought proper to return to England with his Family, which leaving in London, he came down into Cheshire to look out for a Purchase of Lands; he had the choice of two Estates, Handford and Fulshaw; the first took his attention, but upon examination he was not satisfied with it, wherefore he contracted with Mr. Wilbraham for Fulshaw, who had a few years before bought it of Mr. Newton; about the same time Samuel Finney bought Alcock Green Estate, which had formerly belonged to the Davenportes of Chorley, and also another Estate in Mobberley, then called Parson Barrets; having compleated all his purchases in 1682, and finding the old Hall of Fulshaw, a large old Timber Building, run to ruins, he immediately pulled it down to the ground, resolving, as he said, to lay out £500 in a pretty snug Box; accordingly, having first provided himself in London with an exact and correct model, carved in wood, of his intended House, he began the present Hall, and in two years built and entirely finished it in 1684, but before he had half built his Box he found his £500 was entirely consumed in the work; after

that he never kept any account of the further expence of his Building, but my Grandmother, his Daughter-in-Law, used to say the whole Charge amounted to £1,500.

“ Mr. Finney was, in his political principles, a warm Wig, a friend to Religious and Civil Liberty, he therefore very early and zealously joined his Friend and Neighbour Thomas Latham, of Haythorn, Esquire, in raising a troop of Horse in Lord Delemere's Volunteer Regiment, to assist the Prince of Orange to bring about that glorious Revolution that fixed and secured the British Constitution in 1688. Thomas Latham acted as Captain; Mr. Jenkins, Lieutenant; and John Finney, Mr. Finney's eldest Son, then a Stripling of 17 years of age, as Cornet in this Troop. The Officers had no Commissions when the Regiment marched to favour the Retreat of Princess Ann of Denmark, from her Father, James the Second's Court; of course, if that great affair had not succeeded, every Man in the Regiment had been a Rebel; but soon after this Exploit things took a favourable turn, and the Prince of Orange arriving in London with his Dutch Army he then signed their Commissions, and the Regiment became a part of his Forces. Soon after, King James having deserted his Kingdom and fled into France, the Parliament being called together by the Prince of Orange. he and his Princess Mary were declared King and Queen of England. King James had a great Force still in Ireland; It was therefore necessary for the new King William to send an Army there under the command of the Duke of Schomberg; Lord Delemere's Regiment was ordered to that Kingdom to assist in the Reduction of it, where the Service of a Winter's Campaign little agreed with raw Soldiers and inexperienced Officers, who after their return home terrified their Relations with Stories of the hardships they had sustained, of their sometimes being Froze so fast to the Ground in their Buff Coats, that they had been obliged to use force to free themselves from the Frost; indeed the Duke of Schomberg in his Letters to King William complained much of the Irregularity and bad discipline of the Volunteer Regiments under his command. This was not much to be wondered at, since most of the Officers were young Gentlemen of independant Fortunes, and entered into the Service upon

Principles of Patriotism only, without any design of continuing in it longer than the occasion in which they had embarked required; besides they had been more accustomed to command than obey, and therefore could but ill brooke that strict and unlimited obedience which is the very life and Soul of Military Discipline. The King found it necessary to join his Army in Ireland, where he obtained a compleat Victory at the Boyne, over King James and his Army. When the Irish affairs were settled, the Volunteer Regiments were ordered home and disbanded, and there were great rejoicings in Wilmslow Parish when Captain Latham's Troop returned home to their Friends.

* * * * *

King

William at the Revolution had taken the Wigs into favour who had served him with Zeal, but finding afterwards they were not the Majority, and the Tories continually impeding the measures of his Government, he found it necessary to admit the great Leaders of that Faction into the Ministry in the room of the Wig Lords, who were obliged to resign, among whom was Lord Delemere, lately created Earl of Warrington, the Friend and Patron of the Finneys. If this high-spirited Lord had quietly submitted, he might have still retained the King's favour, and been serviceable to his friends, but his Resentment carried him beyond discretion upon this occasion; he came down to Dunham, and summoned all his Friends and Tenants to meet him on a fixed day upon Bowden Downs; the concourse was great it is said, no less than ten thousand People assembled with Pitch Forks, Flails, Clubs, &c. expecting the Papists or Irish were upon them, till his Lordship had relieved them from their fears, by informing them he had only called them together to try their affections and attachment to him, for which he gave them his Thanks, and after treating them with provisions and plenty of ale, dismissed them very well satisfied to their respective homes. The King was soon informed of this proceeding, which he looked on, as it really was intended, a threatening Insult, to shew him that as the Wigs had set him on the Throne, they had still the power to pull him down again. By this imprudent action his Lordship lost the King's favour, and the Finneys all further expectations from that Quarter."

TO BE CONTINUED.

NOTES RELATING TO THE CHURCH AT HOLMES CHAPEL, CHESHIRE.

I was induced some time ago to put together, in pamphlet form, a few memoranda relating to the above Church; since then I have carefully gone over the Church Accounts, which commence with 1716, in the wardenship of Randle Somerville, and some extracts tending to illustrate the history of the place are sub-joined. It may be here advantageously mentioned that the Registers commence in 1613. Dr. Ormrod overlooked the *first*, and states that they begin in 1680.

“1716.—Spent when Mr. Dugard* preached, 1s. Spent when Mr. Brookes preached, 1s. (This gentleman’s name occurs several times again in this year.) Spent when Mr. Allen† preached, 1s. Pd. the Ringers’ wages, for a $\frac{1}{2}$ year ending at Michaelmas, 15s. Pd. the Clerk’s wages for a $\frac{1}{2}$ year, and for whipping dogs out o’th’ Church, 11s. 3d. Pd. for taking out and putting in the brasses, 1s. Spent at the Visitation, 12s.; viz^t Court Fees, 4s.; for meat and ale, for four men, 8s. Pd. the Ringers on the Coronation Day, 5s. Spent on the Coronation Day, 1s. Pd. the Ringers, Aug^t 1, being the Anniversary of K. George’s accession to the throne, 3s. Spent that day, 6d. Given to the Ringers, Oct. 30, being the Prince of Wales, his birthday, 3s. Spent the same day, 6d. Pd. Phineas Aldred, for a sett of Bellropes, 13s. Spent in seeing after y^m. 1s. 4d. Spent at putting up the new bellropes, 1s. Pd. the Clerk a quarter’s wages, and for tending the Clock, washing and repairing the Surplice, 7s. 6d. Spent when the Parson of Goostrey preach’d, 1s. Given to the Ringers, at K. George’s return and sp^t. 8s. Pd. to John Whitehurst‡ for Keeping the Clock in repair for a year, 2s. 6d. Spent at choosing New Officers, 6s. 2d. Pd. for this new Church Book, 3s. 8d. Pd. William Blackmore for glazing the Chappel, 19s. Spent when Mr. Hall§ preach’d, 1s. Spent at a Meeting to enquire into the Parson’s yearly income, 3s. 4d. Spent at Visitation,

* Mr. Dugard was Rector of Warmingham, 1714—1747.

† Afterwards Vicar of Sandbach.

‡ This must have been one of the famous Clockmakers of Congleton.

§ Probably of the Hermitage Family.

p^d Court fees, 4s. 4d. Pd. for 9 mens' dinners and Ale, 14s. Pd. at delivering in the Survey of the Parish, 8d. Spent by Randle Stubbs in going beyond Alderley, to Thomas Whittaker's, to seal his writings, 1s. Pd. for entering these Accounts in the Book, 2s." (Many items appearing in the account for this year, as for "Clerk's Wages," for "Whipping Dogs out o'th' Church," "Visitation Fees," "Ringers' Wages," "New Bell Ropes," "Repairing Clock," &c., &c., occur in nearly all the subsequent Accounts, but will not be repeated here.) "1717.—Pd. charge of a painter viewing the Church, 2s. 6d. Spent o'th' Parson of Goostrey, 1s. Spent at a meeting to agree with John Booth and Nich. Townsend, 3s. 10d." (This seems to refer to repairs at the Church, from several items that follow in the Book, but which it is unnecessary to insert here.) "Sp^t. of a Strange North Parson, 1s. Pd. John Yarwood for pulling Weeds up i'th' Church yard, 1s. Spent carrying Gravestones* out o'th' Chancel, 3d. Spent with Parson Brooks, 1s. Spent with Parson Evans, 1s. Spent with Parson Watwood†, 1s. Spent with Parson Webster, 1s. Pd. Jo. Allen for a fox-head, 1s." (A good many trifling repairs seem to have been done at the Church this year.) "1718.—Spent when I came into office, 1s. 6d. Spent with Parson Harwor‡, 1s. Spent of a travelling parson, 1s. Spent with Parson Webster, 1s. Pd. John Allin, for putting up a Role for Bells, 1s. 6d." (This probably means a *Rule*, and reference is made to it again in the account for 1772. Until very recently the following rules, in doggerel verse, graced the walls of the belfry. I am given to understand that they are to be found in one or two other Cheshire Churches :—

"Whoever rings with Spur or Hat,
Shall pay the Clerk a groat for that ;
Whoever swears, or bell turns o'er,
Shall forfeit fourpence, if not more.
If any shall do ought amiss,
Threepence the forfeit is.
Observe these laws and break them not,
Lest you lose your pence for that.")

TO BE CONTINUED.

* This item may account for the disappearance of the Needham Monuments.
—See Ormerod.

† I think of Congleton.

‡ The Rev. Joseph Harwor, Rector of Swettenham, and afterwards of Acton.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 48.)

De Costa.—"A Lithographic View of the several Counties in England by the late Mr. Emanuel Mendez De Costa, F.R.S." See *Gent's Mag.*, Part 1, 1820, pp. 222, 224.

Broster.—"A Walk round the Walls and the City of Chester." By John Broster (an Alderman of Chester). 6th Edition. Chester 1821. Price 2s. Appeared first in 1782, under the title of "The Chester Guide." Contains numerous plates, which may hereafter invest it with some value.

The same.—"Holmeiana; or, Biographical Notices of the three Randle Holmes's, Aldermen and Antiquaries of the city of Chester, from Anno 1592 to 1688, by John Broster." The "Proposals" for publishing this work are appended to the first by the same author. I presume it was given to the world as it is announced that it would, "in the course of the year be ready for publication."

**Cheshire Tracts*.—Under this title are bound together, in one vol. 4to, in the Chetham Library, the following:—1. "A Royall Message from the King's Most Excellent Majestie to the Houses of Parliament, with their Answer." Likewise the "True Relation of a Bloody Conspiracy by the Papists in Cheshire, intended for the Destruction of the whole Countrey, invented by the treacherous Lord Choomes and Henry Starkey, his Steward. Also the Relation of a Bloody Skirmish between the Traine Band of Chester and the Conspirators, with the number of those that were slaine. Likewise the Confession of the said Henry Starkey," &c., &c.—London, 1641.

2. "The severall Humble Petitions of D. Bastwicke, M. Burton, M. Prynne, and of Nath. Wickins, Servant to the said Mr. Prynne, to the Honourable House of Parliament. Whereunto is added the Humble Petition of severall Friends of the said Mr. Prynne, and the Acknowledgment prescrib'd to be made by Calvin Bruen and the rest, in the Cathedral Church of Chester and Town Hall thereof, for visiting the said Mr. Prynne."—1641.

3. "The Resolution of the Protestant Gentry and Commonalty of Cheshire, concerning their Petition lately presented to the King's Majesty, at Yorke; wherein is declared their loyalty," &c., &c.—London, 1642.

4. "The Advice and Direction of both Houses of Parliament to Sir William Brereton, and to the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Chester," &c., &c.—London, 1642.

5. "Two Declarations" of Parliament, "the one Concerning the Releasing of divers worthy Ministers and other his Majestie's good subjects, in the County of Chester, who are imprisoned, &c., for refusing to obey the illegal commission of array, and yielding obedience to the ordinance and command of Parliament; the other, for the repaying of all such sums of money as are or shall be brought towards this publicke charge out of the estates of such as are voted delinquents and disaffected to the state of the Kingdome," &c., &c.—London, 1642.

6. "Neutrality condemned by declaring the reasons why the Deputy-Lieutenants intrusted by the Parliament for Cheshire, cannot agree to the Treaty of Pacification made by some of that County, at Bunbery, December 23, 1642."—London, 1642.

7. "A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the late Treaty of Peace in Cheshire, &c., &c."—London, 1642.

8. "Magnalia Dei.—A Declaration of some of the many remarkable passages in Cheshire, before the siege of Namptwich, during the continuance of it; and at the happy raising of it by the victorious Gentlemen, Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir William Brereton, together with the Deliverance and victory by the Garrison at Nottingham, with list of Prisoners taken at Acton Church, &c., &c."—London, 1644.

9. "Sir William Brereton's Letter, concerning the Surrender of the City of Chester for the Parliament, together with the Articles agreed on betwixt both parties, and the Commissioners' Names, &c."—London, 1645.

10. "A Horrible and Bloody Plot to Murder Sir Thomas Fairfax, Sir William Brereton, Sir Thomas Middleton, Colonell Moore, and above one hundred more of the Parliament Men,

&c., &c.; with the Names of the Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and others, that were Chief Actors therein; the Copies of the severall Indictments, &c., &c.; and the Names of the Judges, Justices, and Grand Jury, &c., &c.; with Letters from the Committee of Chester, &c., &c."—London, 1646.

11. "Three Ordinances of the Parliament:—the First for keeping in Godly Ministers placed in livings by Authority of Parliament; the Second, concerning the Regulating the Sale of Bishops' Lands, &c.; the Third, for the reliefe of Chester."—London, 1647.

12. "A Declaration of Sir George Booth, at the General Rendezvous, on Tuesday last, near the City of Chester, with the Number of both Horse and Foot, their Advance to the City, and the joyning of Col. Ireland with their Army; also the securing of the Castle, the Governour's Resolution, and the mounting of the strong Walls, Bulworks, and Towers, &c., &c."—London, 1654.

13. "A Dialogue betwixt Sir George Booth and Sir John Presbyter, at their meeting near Chester, upon the rendezvousing of the Army, &c., &c."—London, 1659.

14. "The Lord Lambert's Letter to the Speaker of the Parliament, concerning the Victory over the Rebels under Sir George Booth, in Cheshire, with a List of the Officers which are Prisoners, with the number of Soldiers and Colours taken, &c., &c."—London, 1659.

15. "A Second and a Third Letter from the Lord Lambert:—the one directed to the Speaker, and the other to the Lord President of the Council of State; together with a Letter from Major Edm. Waring, Governour of Shrewsbury, setting forth the manner of the surrender of Chester, with the names of the principal persons taken prisoners, &c., &c."—London, 1659.

16. "A Letter to Lord Lambert, with advice how to chuse the safest way to the happy ending of all our distractions; also a Declaration from the King of Scots how the Army shall be fully satisfied all their arrears. &c., &c."—London, 1659.

17. Case of the Bishop of Chester, and R. Peirse, Esq., Plaintiffs, and King William III, concerning the Advowson of Bedal, in the Diocese of Chester, n.d.

18. "Lord Delamere's Speech to the Grand Jury at Chester. —1692.

19. "Collection of Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry late Earl of Warrington, upon his being sworn Mayor of Chester in 1691, to the Grand Jury in April and October 1692, and also in April 1693, 1694."

Warburton.—"Hunting Songs, Ballads, &c.," by R. E. E. Warburton, Esq. Some of the most striking events in the History of the Palatinate are embodied in them. Sm. 8vo.—London and Chester.

"Alderley Edge and its Neighbourhood."—A neat little handbook, containing "the *Legend*" and some fine lithographs. 8vo. —Macclesfield, 1843.

Stanley.—"Addresses and Charges delivered by Edward Stanley, D.D., late Bishop of Norwich (and some time Rector of Alderley), with a Memoir by his Son, A. P. Stanley, M.A."—London, 8vo. 1851.

Whitby.—"The Priory of Birkenhead; a Tale of the 14th Century, by Thomas Whitby." 12mo. (A poem.) See Gent's. Mag.—Part I, 1819, p. 335.

The same.—"Retrospection," a rural poem, by Thomas Whitby, author of "The Priory of Birkenhead." Cr. 8vo., pp. 130. "The poem before us has the merit of recording rustic customs observed in Cheshire which will soon perhaps disappear."—See Gent's. Mag. for 1821, part 1, p. 149.

Hanshall.—"History of the County Palatine of Chester."—Chester, printed by T. Fletcher, and sold by the Author. &c., 1817, plates, 4to.

"Chester Miscellany, being a collection of several pieces both in prose and verse which were in the Chester Courant from 1745 to 1750," marked "very scarce" in a Catalogue of Books, belonging to W. Midgley, of Rochdale, sold in Manchester about 1824.

"Summary of the life of St. Werburgh, with an account of the images upon her Shrine (now the episcopal throne) in the Choir of Chester, collected from Ancient Chronicles," &c. Folio, Chester, 1749.

"Il Penseroso, an Evening's Contemplation in St. John's Church-yard."—Chester, 1767; Folio.—This is bound with the preceding "Summary," and priced 10s. 6d. in W. Ford's (Manchester) Catalogue, 1810.

Drayton.—"Poly-olbion, or a chorographically description of Tracts, Rivers, Mountaines, Forests, and other parts of this renowned Isle of Great Britaine, with intermixture of the most remarkable Stories, Antiquities, wonders, rarities, pleasures, and commodities of the same: Digested in a poem by Michael Drayton, with a table added for direction to those occurrences of Story and Antiquitie whereunto the course of the Volume easily leads not. Esq." London, 1613.—Contains most curious maps of the different counties, and a long account of the wonders of each, in verse.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES.

Back.—"In some places a ferry; at Bristol, a wharf; in Cheshire it is synonymous with 'Beck.'"—"Beck, (A.S. Becc.) a brook; and *Beckett*, a little Brook."

Lower's "English Surnames," vol. I., pp 63, 64.

"On the portico of Arley Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Warburton, and about four miles from the town of Northwich, Cheshire, the following 'free pass' to Visitors appears carved in stone:

'This gate is free to all men, good and true;

Right welcome thou, if worthy to pass through.'

Mr. T. Hughes in "*Notes and Queries*," June 11, 1853.

In the last number of "*Notes and Queries*," I see several communications as to 'enough and enoo.' It may be worth noting that in Cheshire, where the greatest part of my life has been spent, I have generally observed the first pronunciation used in connection with the singular, and the last with the plural, *e.g.*, "I have money *enough* and friends *enoo*."

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

NOTICE.

As there now appears every probability that the “Collector” may have a prolonged existence, as well as assume a more imposing form; the remaining numbers yet due of the 1st volume will be issued fortnightly. This will enable me to reorganize my forces, and commence a fresh campaign with the new year. Due notice, however, of the proposed plan of proceeding, will be previously given to every subscriber.

MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY OF FULSHAW.

(Continued from page 53.)

“Samuel Finney, whose Resolution was now formed of going abroad again as before mentioned, engaged also his son John to accompany him with his Family, which was encreased with Three Children, two Sons and a Daughter, Samuel, John, and Mary who was left at home to keep her great Aunt Latham company, but died before the return of her Parents, and was buried in the Chancel of Wilmslow Church. It was natural to suppose they would make for Barbadoes, where not only Mr. Finney’s

Plantation lay, but another also, of 40 acres, which he had bought of Thwaites, since his departure from thence. But he had no such intention; his agent there had informed him the trade of that Island was grown bad, and perhaps the Climate too hot. They chose the Province of Pensilvania, and accompanied their friend Mr. Pen, the great Quaker Apostle and Proprietor and Governor of that happy and peaceable country, in his second voyage to Philadelphia. This gentleman, in 1703, appointed Mr. Finney one of his Council, an Office of high rank in the Plantations, then answering to a Lord of Parliament in England; the same year his son John was appointed High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia. The elder Mr. Finney had a Grant of Lands, about twenty miles from the Capital, where he built himself a House, and gave the place his own Name, Finney, as appears by the Maps of that time, and took up his Residence there till his Death in 1711, making his favourite son Charles his principal Heir.

“ His Eldest Son, John Finney, the High Sheriff, lived at Philadelphia, in a House which his Father had bought, together with Lands in the neighbourhood, of the value of Sixty pounds a year. In 1704, Mr. Pen appointed him Captain of a Company, raised for the Defence of the City, which had been lately insulted by some French Privateers, that had made great depredations upon the Coast; this was the first Military Establishment in that Province, having never had the least Quarrel with the native Indians, such was the peaceable behaviour, Integrity, and Fair Dealing of the Inoffensive Friends, who seized on none of their Lands by force, but fairly bought and satisfied them for every acre. It is true the Natives having much more Land than they had Occasion for, sold it Dog Cheap; a coarse Blanket was of more value to them than a Square Mile of the Finest Land in the World. About this time, Mr. Pen accompanied by the principal People, amongst whom was Captain Finney, (for so he

was called), had a Friendly talk with one of the Neighbouring Indian Nations, in a principal Wigwam, or House, belonging to the Chief of their Tribe, where Mr. Pen and his Friends were sumptuously treated with broiled Bears' Flesh, and such other Elegant Rarities. In 1705, the Captain was again appointed High Sheriff, by the Lieutenant Governor, Collonel Evans, his mother's near Relation. In this year, Samuel Finney, his Father, was in Treaty with Mr. Harwood, Merchant, in London, for the purchase of his Plantation in Barbadoes, for his son, the Captain. £2000 currency had been bid for it, but Harwood stood upon £2000 sterling; how this Affair ended does not appear. The Captain had an Estate in that Island, as appears by his brother's Letter from thence, dated 26th April in this year, but the Treaty above mentioned was subsequent to that date, consequently could not be Harwood's Plantation.

“In 1707, the Captain finding his presence necessary in England to regulate his Fulshaw Affairs, which were falling into disorder by the bad management of his Agent, in the Autumn left his Family at Philadelphia, whilst he made that voyage, and after setting the Demesne of Fulshaw and Hall (reserving some Rooms and other conveniences in the House and Garden), to John Whyat for £100 a year, and compleating his other business, he returned, in the following Spring, to Philadelphia. In 1709 he had the Commission of Captain of the Philadelphia Company given him by Charles Cookin, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

“In the Autumn of the following year, the Captain having by his letter of Attorney, empowered Robert Ashton to receive his Debts, and sell his Lands in Pensilvania, left that Province with all his Family; his wife was brought to bed of their Son, Daniel, whilst they were at Sea, and both did very well. The cause of this Resolution, which wholly changed the plan of life he had adopted of settling at Philadelphia, never came to my Knowledge; I have nothing but Surmise to account for so extraordinary a

conduct. Perhaps his Disappointment of a suitable preferment after waiting so long, and the improbability of future success, from the Change of a Wig Ministry to a Tory one, which took place about this time, might determine him to retire to Fulshaw. I know he had set his heart upon a Government, and suppose he expected that of Pensilvania from Mr. Pen, the Proprietor, who had made him promises, as appear in that Gentleman's letter to Captain John Finney, at Fulshaw, &c., dated 23, 4m., 1711. I shall transcribe it from the original in my possession:—

“ ‘ Captain Finney,

‘ That I have been so long making my Return to Thyn of the 16th May, I must now disclose the reason, viz^t my being uncertain as to my Government, whether to part with it or keep it; and my best Friends in General, as well as some at home, that I believe wish me well, have prevailed with me, much to my uneasiness, (could I help it), to resign my Government to the Queen for a reasonable consideration, so that I am unable to give Thee that Encouragement I always wished Thee, and still shall if that Affair should not proceed. I only wish Thee and Thy Excellent Wife and your Offspring all true and solid happiness, being with love and sincerity,

‘ Thy assured and affect.

‘ Friend,

‘ WM. PENN.’

“The reader will now judge whether my Surmises were founded on probability.”

Then follow some further particulars respecting the Captain and his affairs, but of no interest.

“The death of Queen Anne was a most fortunate Event to these Kingdoms; had she lived a year or two longer, a Civil War must have ensued, or more probably the Pretender, who was that Queen's brother, would have been called in and placed on the Throne. Every thing was preparing for such a measure.

The hotheaded Tories, at the head of whom was Lord Bolingbroke, had, a little before the Queen's death, got possession of her, and the whole Government, having driven Lord Oxford from Court, who had always been for moderate measures; the Army was to be garbled, and all the Wigs, Friends to the Hanoverian Succession were to have been displaced, and deprived of all power of hindering the success of their pernicious Projects. But the Queen's death happening so soon, confounded all their Measures, and the Wigs taking advantage of this confusion, with the great Duke of Marlborough at their head, who arrived in England the same day the Queen died, so bestirred themselves that they obtained the Superiority, and secured the Succession to King George. The Jacobites though thus disappointed in their first Designs, did not give over their Project of bringing in the Pretender, but plotted all this year, and brought Things into such a state by the next, that they thought they might try their strength against the Usurper, as they styled King George. Accordingly the Rebellion first broke out in the Highlands of Scotland, to quell which the Duke of Argyle was dispatched, who soon dispersed the Highlanders, and frightened the Pretender away into France again. About the same time his Friends rose in the North of England, and marched into Lancashire under the command of General Foster. Against this Party Generals Wills and Carpenter advanced with some Regiments of Horse, came up with the Rebels at Preston, attacked and forced the Town, made many Prisoners, and dispersed the rest.

Whilst the Rebels were marching southwards, the Government, suspicious of the rich and flourishing Town of Manchester, which was full of the disaffected, thought proper to call out the Militia of Cheshire, to keep that Town in awe; and in this Corps, as there were many Officers whom it was not advisable to Trust, there was a necessity of displacing them, and appointing others on whom the Government could rely. On this occasion, Captain

Finney, on the fifth of October, 1715, received a Warrant from Sir John Chetwood, Sir Samuel Daniel, and Robert Glegg, Deputy Lieutenants, of Cheshire, directed to John Legh, of Adlington, Esquire, or in his absence, to John Finney, Esquire; his Captain Lieutenant, requiring them forthwith to Issue out their Warrants to the head Constables of Macclesfield Hundred, charging them to give Notice to all persons charged with any foot Soldiers, to send in all such Soldiers upon the 17th day of October, instant, at what convenient place they, the said John Legh or John Finney, shall think meet, to be mustered and exercised by them two days; every Soldier to appear compleatly armed with Musket, Bayonet to fix on the muzel thereof, a Cartooch Box, and Sword, to bring pay for two days, and the Salary for the Muster Master. Every Muskateer to bring half a pound of powder, and as much Bullets, and the said Constables to appear and make returns."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES RELATING TO THE CHURCH AT HOLMES CHAPEL, CHESHIRE.

(Continued from page 55.)

"1718.—(Cont^d.) Spent at a Vestry meeting about buying a black (?), 1s. Pd. Clerk for whiping the black, 2d." "1719.—Sp^t. on sev^l. Parsons that preached, 10s. 6d. Pd. Roger Brooks for slating and ridging the church, £2. 19s. 10d. Pd. Peter Walley for work done at the Church and Vestry, new roof and leaded, £11. 10s. 8d." "1720.—Sp^t. on the parson of Goostrey, 1s." "1721.—Spent on nine Ministers that preached, 9s. Paid Margaret Bratt for catching 2 Hedg Hogs, 4d. Paid Mr. Mawfitt for a Stone font, 16s. 6d. Paid for a Lyeenc to inlarg y^e Church, £3. 12s. 8d. Paid for a Hollond Napkin, 4s. 7½d. Paid for 2 Tankards and a Salver, 8s. 2d." "1722.—Sp^t. on eleven Ministers y^t. preached here, 11s. Pd. Joseph Allen 1 fox head, 1s. Pd. for a bason for the font, 2s. 6d. Pd. W. Wishaw (the Minister)

his Wages, £1. Sp^t. on Do., 6d. Given Ringers on y^e. Thanks-giving Day, Sp^t. 4s. 6d." "1723.—Spent of Mr. Dutton, 1s. Spent of Mr. Langley, 1s. Spent of Mr. Wishaw, 1s. Spent on Swettenham Minister, 1s. Bellropes and Dagtail (?), 12s. Spent with Mr. Blackshaw, 1s. Spent with Mr. Hazlehurst, 1s. Ralph Walley for Pulpit, £5. Peter Walley's Bill (for repairs) £10. 13s. 8d. A bill for Church gates, £1. 18s." "1724.—Sp: on Mr. Wishaw, 1s. P^d. for a paper of marriages and framing it, 2s. 10d. Sp: on Mr. Mottershead, 1s. Mr. Brooks, 1s. Given a poor man with a Letter of request, 3d." "1725.—Sp: on Mr. Gleve, 1s.* Mr. Blackshaw, 1s. Mr. Dugard, 1s." "1726.—(In this year are several items for work and materials in building a Porch and about the Gallery at the west end. About this time, also, I suppose the Church was enlarged. Sp: three Saboths on Mr. Gisbon, 3s." "1727.—P^d. John Swaine for painting Doors & Windows, 6s. "1728.—Sp: of seventeen strange ministers, 17s. P^d. for a Church Prayer Booke, 17s. Horse hire for two horses to Namptwich, 3s." "1729.—Sp: on Mr. Mee,† 1s." "1730.—Paid for Singers' Seat, 10s." "1731.—Ditto." "1732.—12 yds. Holland for Surplice at 3s. 6d., £2 2s., making it, 10s. Spent at rearing the Church Side, 5s. P^d. for whitewashing Church, 8d. (Here follow various charges for 'materials,' and among them '30 feet of plank for *Knave's Row*, at 4^d.) P^d. Ffran. Ffaulkner his bill, re-building the Chappell Wall, £58 13s." "1733.—Treating the new Vicar of Sandbach, Mr. Allen, 7s." "1734.—Geo: Booth mending bells, Reading Desk, and Dial, 16s. 9d. Repairing Wall of Church Yard, £4. 4s. 2d." "1735.—Wm. Henshaw, mason, repairing west part of Church Yard Wall, 46yds., £9. 6s. 10½d. Given the Grecian King (?) 10s. 6d." "1736-7.—P^d. for a Register Book, as by receipt, £1, 4s. Expences

* Afterwards Rector of Swettenham.

† Appointed Vicar of Sandbach in this year.

to Minshull to go view the painting of that Church, as a pattern for H. Chapel, 1s. 8d. At Middlewich (on the way); 7s. 3d. At Coughlin's (the *public house*) that evening, 2s. 4d. Sp^t. at five (!) meetings about painting the Church, 12s. 6d. Paid Mr. Fletcher for painting the Church, £20 10s."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 60.)

Cooke.—"Topographical account of every County in England, Wales, and Scotland." 26 vols, 12mo. Many plates and maps.

Lewis (Samuel.)—"Topographical Dictionary of England, with historical and statistical descriptions; illustrated by maps of the different Counties and Islands. A map of England, shewing the different Towns, Roads, Railways, Navigable Rivers and Canals." &c. 5 vols., 4to, 1831.

**Grose*.—"The Antiquities of England and Wales, by Francis Esq., F.A.S." 8 vols. 4to. 1784, 1787. Vol. 1 contains the Antiquities of Cheshire, with Map and several good Engravings.

**Hulbert*.—"Cheshire Antiquities," Roman, Baronial, and Monastic, being a republication of genuine original copperplates, engraved by J. Strutt, with historical and illustrative descriptions of the subjects of the engravings and other venerable remains, including also a reprint of "The County Palatine of Chester," by John Speed; an original Memoir of that Eminent Historian, &c, &c., by Charles Hulbert. 4to, 15s. India, £1 1s.—London and Shrewsbury, 1838.

Shaw.—"Mansions of England." Chester, 2 vols., 4to. £6 6s. London, Stovin.

Ecton.—"Thesaurus rerum Ecclesiasticarum; being an account of the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the several

Dioceses in England and Wales, as they now stand chargeable with, or were lately discharged from the payment of First Fruits and Tenths. To which are added the names of the Patrons and Dedications of the Churches, &c. &c., by John Ecton, Esq., late Receiver General of the Tenths of the Clergy." The 2nd Edition, wherein the appropriations, Dedications, and Patronages of the Churches have been revised, corrected, and placed in regular order under their respective Archdeaconries, &c," by Browne Willis, L.L.D. London, 1754. First Edition published in the reign of George 1st.

**Cartwright* (Thomas D. D.).—"Diary of Dr. Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Egerton, commencing at the time of his Elevation to that See, August 1686; and terminating with the Visitation of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, October 1687." Edited by the Rev^d. J. Hunter, the possessor of the MS., (Published by Camden Society,) 4to. 1843. Contains a great deal of curious matter relating to the County.

**Egerton* (Lord Chancellor, and native of Ridley, Cheshire).—"The Egerton Papers." A collection of Documents illustrative of the times of Elizabeth and James the First, from the original MSS. in the possession of Lord Francis Egerton. Edited by J. P. Collier, Esq. (Camden, S. P.) 1 vol., 4to. 1840.

**Chester Plays*.—"A Collection of Mysteries founded upon Scriptural Subjects, and formerly represented by the Trades of Chester, at Whitsuntide." Edited by Thomas Wright. 8vo. 1843. (Shakspeare Society's Pubⁿ.)

**Martindale*.—"The life of Adam Martindale written by himself, and now first printed from the Original Manuscript in the British Museum. Edited by the Rev^d. Richard Parkinson, B.D., Canon of Manchester." Printed for the Chetham Society. 4to 1845. Martindale was Vicar of Rostherne from 1647 to 1662, when he was ejected for Nonconformity.

**Newcome*.—"The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A.

Edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., &c., &c." Printed for the Chetham Society. 2 vols., 4to. 1852. Newcome was some time Curate of Goostrey and Rector of Gawsorth; and was one of the ejected Ministers.

**The Same*.—"The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome from September 30, 1661, to September 29, 1663. Edited by Thomas Heywood, Esq., F.S.A." (Printed for the Chetham Society.) 1 vol., 4to. 1849.

**Brereton*.—"Travels in Holland, the United Provinces, England, Scotland, and Ireland, M.DC.XXXIV.-M.DC.XXXV." By Sir William Brereton, Bart. Edited by Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., and Printed for the Chetham Society, 1 vol., 4to. 1844 Sir William was the famous Parliamentary General, and born at Handforth Hall.

**Gastrell*—"Notitia Cestriensis; or Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester." By the Right Rev. Francis Gastrell, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester. Now first printed from the Original Manuscript, with illustrative and explanatory notes by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A. (Printed for the Chetham Society.) 2 vols., 4to. 1845. The work relates exclusively to Ecclesiastical Antiquities; and the first volume is devoted to Cheshire.

*"*Chester's Triumph* (a Poem) in honor of her Prince, as it was performed upon St. George's Day, 1610, in the foresaid citie." Reprinted from the original Edition of 1610, with an Introduction and Notes. (Printed for the Chetham Society.) 1 vol., 4to. 1844.

**St. Werburgh*.—"The holy lyfe and history of Saynt Werburghe, very frutefull for all Christen People to rede. Edited by Edward Hawkins, Esq." Printed for Chetham Society. 1 vol., 4to. 1848. The above Poem is the Production of "Harry Braddeshae, of Chester Abbay, Monke." and is a reprint of the very rare 4to of 1521, printed by Pynson. St. Werburgh

was the Patron Saint of the Place, and her Ancient Shrine now forms the Bishop's Throne.

Charities.—"The Charities of the County of Chester. Selected from the Voluminous Reports of the Commissioners for Enquiry, concerning Charities in England and Wales. 58th year of George III, to 7th of William IV. Folio, 1839. A copy in Portico Library at Manchester.

Philips (N. G.)—"Views of Old Halls in Lancashire and Cheshire." Folio.

Todd. (*Henry John*.)—"Memoirs of Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester." 2 vols., 8vo. 1821.

(a) *Hume*.—"The Antiquities found at Hoylake in Cheshire described, by A. Hume, L.L.D. F.S.A." Longman, 1847.

Finney.—"An Historical Survey of the Parish of Wilmslow, by Samuel Finney of Fulshaw, Esq." 1785. 1 vol., 4to. This is a M.S., and will be recognized as the source of the information which I have been enabled to lay before my readers with reference to the above Parish. It is in the possession of Bew. Lupton, Esq., of Cheadle.

The same.—"Memoires of the Family of Finney of Fulshaw, Cheshire, by Samuel Finney of Fulshaw, Esquire." 1787. 1 vol., 4to, pp. 148. This is another M.S., also belonging to Mr. Lupton.

(b) *Antiquities concerning Cheshire*, by Randall Minshall, written A.D. 1591, from a M.S. in the Gough Collection.

(b) *Annales Cestrienses*; or Chronicle of St. Werburgh. M.S. in the British Museum.

(b) "The Letters and Correspondence of Sir William Brereton. M.SS., in 5 vols., folio, in the British Museum.

(b) *Parker*, (Archbishop.)—"History of the Earldom of Chester," collected by Archbishop Parker, entitled, "De Successione

(a) Supposed to be on the site of a submerged Village and Forest.

(b) The works to which this letter is attached, have been proposed for re-publication by the Chetham Society.

Comitum Cestrie a Hugone Lupo ad Johannem Scoticum,
from the original M.S. in Ben'et College Library, Cambridge.

(b) "Lucianus Monachus de laude Cestrie" a Latin M.S. of the 13th Century, descriptive of the Walls, Gates, &c., of the City of Chester, formerly belonging to Thomas Allen, D.D., and now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

(b) *Robinson*.—"Richard Robinson's Golden Mirrour." Bk. lett., 4to. London, 1580. Containing Poems on the Etymology of the names of several Cheshire Families; exceedingly rare. A copy formerly in the collection of Richard Heber, Esq., is now in the British Museum.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTE.

In the "Collector," p. 55, I see a copy of verses, formerly existing in the Belfry of the Church at Holmes Chapel. On the 17th July, 1852, I copied the following from Bowdon Belfry, which show, with considerable variations, signs of a similar origin:—

"THE RINGERS' ORDERS.

You Ringers all observe these orders well:
He pays his sixpence that o'erturns a Bell;
And he that rings with either Spur or Hat,
Must pay his sixpence certainly for that;
And he that rings and does disturbe y^e Peal,
Must pay his sixpence or a Gun of ale.
These laws elsewhere in every Church are us'd,
That Bells and Ringers may not be abused.

James Millatt, Ferdinando Laughton,	} Churchwardens.
George Wright, James Fletcher,	
Joseph Drinkwater, John Pickering, Aaron Eccles,	
Peter Pickering, John Dean, John Holbort."	

The "Gun of Ale," prescribed as a fine in the above, is a mystery to me. Possibly you, or some of your readers, can clear it up.

F. W.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY OF FULSHAW.

(Continued from page 66.)

“The following day, the 6th, the Captain received a letter from Sir Samuel Daniel acquainting him he had met the Lord Lieutenant (who was Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley) and Deputy Lieutenants at Middlewich, yesterday, when he received orders for a Muster; and had sent him his, and this inclosed, desires him not to scruple to send it away, for he shall have his and Mr. Swindell’s Commission to-morrow (to be ensign); desires both to come to him on Saturday, and will fill up their Commissions, &c.: Coll: Legh is ill at Bath; Northwich Hundred and Captain Glegg’s Troop to be at Knutsford as well as Captain Finney’s, and his hundred. Sir Samuel Daniel will bring them thither, and to dine at John Urmston’s, which he knows John Finney will approve of; bids him send for his Drums and Colours, and his humble Service to his Lady.

“The Captain, who was now in his element, did not neglect his duty, for he immediately dispatched his Orders to the Constables, and sent a Message to William Tatton, Esquire, (the former Captain) for the Drums and Colours, which that Gentleman sent with a Letter, 10th Octr., acquainting that he had

nothing else in his Custody, that the Muster Rolls were in the Clerk's hands, Mr. Parker's, which he might have for sending; desires his Service to his Lady (she was his Relation.)

“Perhaps it will not be here impertinent to gratify the curiosity of some of my Readers, to inform them of the Dress of the Officers, and private men, which has been so long in disuse; The Officers' Clothes were Scarlet; the Regimental coat of the Privates was made of a Blue Strong Cloth full Dress, with large broad open White Cloth Sleeve Cuffs, which would serve them excellently well for Shields in time of Action; in short the Dress was much better calculated for Defence than Offence.

“After the field day at Knutsford, where the awkward motions and ignorance of the men had, no doubt, occasioned much mirth to the Spectators, and as much vexation to the more experienced Officers, on the 27th Octr. Captain Finney received a Warrant from Sir Richard Grosvenor, Robert Cumberbach, and James Mainwaring, Deputy Lieutenants, directed to Coll: Legh, or in his absence to Capt. Finney, by the directions of Hugh, Earl of Cholmondely, Lord Lieutenant, by which they were required to cause their company to be exercised six days successively, beginning on Monday the Seventh day of November next, and to issue out Warrants to the head Constables of Macclesfield Hundred, requiring them to send their Precepts to the several Petty Constables to give notice to persons charged with foot Soldiers to send such Soldiers of their Company compleatly armed to Nether-Knutsford, on the 7th November, by ten of the of the clock in the forenoon, to be mustered and exercised for six days successively, and they are to cause Notice thereof to be given to their inferior Officers of the said Company.

“Captain Finney was so exceedingly attentive to his duty that he did more than he was ordered; he was out every day exercising his men in Parties in one place or another, previous to the Regimental meeting at Knutsford, and just before he drew his whole Company together, and having exercised them, advanced to the head of it, and there told them that probably they might be brought into action with the Rebels, in which case he hoped

they would be like men, and not desert him; that if there was any man in the Ranks that was afraid, he desired he would come forth, and he would give him a Discharge. There was one man (if I can call him so) and only one, who took advantage of this offer; the Rest cheerfully told him they would stand by their Noble Captain to their death, and Cheered him with an Hurrah. In this spirit he marched his Company to Knutsford to join the Regiment; where having exercised their appointed time, and the Rebels advancing, the Regiment was ordered to march northwards and secure the town of Manchester, whilst Generals Wills and Carpenter advanced with the Horse to attack the Rebels at Preston. When the Cheshire Regiment was advanced to the Top of Deansgate, the Entrance of the Town, they made a Halt to wait for Billets from the Constables, which were so long in coming and the Weather extremely wet and cold, and the road Miry, that both Officers and Men grew so impatient, that a messenger was despatched to the Constables to tell them that if they did not immediately send them Billets they would fire the Town; this had an immediate good Effect; they soon got into warm quarters. The King's Head in Salford fell to the share of Sir Samuel Daniel, Coll: Legh, and Captain Finney, intimate Friends, and jolly brave Fellows, who instead of saying their prayers and going to bed, like good Folks, expecting to be killed next day, sat drinking, laughing, and taking Spanish Snuff till the morning, when they expected to come soon into action; but Wills and Carpenter soon eased them of that trouble, by forcing the Town of Preston as before related.

“ This was the last scene of the Military employment of Capt. John Finney, who retired to Fulshaw, and there resided the Remainder of his life, employing himself in his own private concerns.”

We now say good-bye to the Captain, who, it seems, died of Jaundice in 1727, and pass on to the year 1733, when his son, Samuel “ removed from Manchester with his Family, and took up his Residence at Fulshaw, where he made several Alterations and Additions; in the Center of back front he added a small

Building for a Smoking Room, at that time a necessary Convenience in every house; over that a small bedchamber; in the vacant place adjoining to these Rooms, he made a pretty fashionable Staircase, at the Entrance of which from the Hall a handsome carved Arch, and pulled down the Old Stairs which ascended Originally out of the Hall. He rebuilt the Stables and underwalled the Barn; and made Terraces, Gravel Walks, and other such fashionable Ornaments of the time, about the House, and, in short, he gave it all the Air of the Capital of a good Estate; and he himself acted the Gentleman of Fortune, visiting and being visited by Gentlemen of that Rank; though he had not yet declined his Business in Cornwall, where he sometimes travelled to; not like a modest Man of Business with his Bags under him, but mounted on a fine Horse, and equipped with his cuttoun by his side, his pair of Pistols in trimmed Holster cases at his Saddle Bow, followed by his Servant in Handsom Livery with a Portmantil behind Him."

One of the Sons of this Gentleman again was Samuel Finney, the Author of the M.S. before us. He studied the law first with Mr. Worthington of Manchester, and afterwards in London, but subsequently abandoned it for Painting. Of his progress in the latter profession he gives an amusing account, but passing over that we select one or two passages, the first relating to the selection of George the Third's Queen, the next to Mr. Finney's own introduction at Court.

"Inquiries were made amongst their friends of all the young protestant Princesses of Europe, on this Occasion Colonel Grame was recommended to Lord Bute as the person best qualified to serve him. This Gentleman was a Scotchman, and had an Estate of about £300 a year in the Highlands, and (whether he had been actually engaged with his Countrymen in the year 1745, or only a well wisher to the Cause is uncertain.) had gone over to Holland and entered into the service of the States as an Officer in the Scotch Brigade, and became a great Favourite with the Prince of Waldeck, Commander of the Dutch Forces, who appointed him his aid-de-Camp, and gave him

Rank as Colonel; in this Station he had frequent opportunities of visiting the Northern Courts. This Gentleman happening to be in London about his private Affairs at this time, received an Invitation from Lord Bute, which he obeyed, and gave him full satisfaction upon the Subject of his Inquiries, leading him from Court to Court, till they arrived at the Duke of Mecklenbourg Strelitzs, in the description of which he gave my Lord such a favourite account of the Youth, Sprightliness, goodnature, and good Sense, adorned with all the female accomplishments, (amongst which musick, of which the young King being fond, was not forgot,) of the Princess Charlotte, that all further inquiries dropt, having found a Consort, the most suited to make the King happy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES RELATING TO THE CHURCH AT HOLMES CHAPEL, CHESHIRE.

(Continued from page 68.)

“1738.—Spent when Mr. Hulse* came to preach at Chappel, 1s. Pd. Mr. Dutton’s old Wages, £4 9s. 0d.” “1739.—Pd. for the form of prayer for a day’s fast, 8d.” “1740 —Pd. Ringers, 15th June, the King’s proclamation, 1s. 6d. Pd. Ringers, 11th October, the King’s Coronation, 3s. 9d. Pd. Davenham Singers their expences, 7s. 6d. Expences when Mr. Hulse preached, 1s. Expences when Mr. Morton preached, 1s. Pd. Ringers Admiral Vernon’s Birthday, 2s. Pd. Mr. Dutton for three forms of prayer, 1s. 1½d. Leading a Tree for repairing the Chancel, 4s.” “1743.—Pd. for Killing Sparrows, &c., 4s. 6d. Pd. for Lyme Trees for the Churchyard, 12s. Pd. for setting do. and expence, 3s. 6d.” “1744.—(Various items for repairs to Ch: and School occur, and then “Spent being a cold time of weather, 1s. Pd. John Richardson for mending the Screen, 2s. 4d.” “1745.—Expences putting up Commandments, 1s. Ringing for the King’s Soldiers, 2s. King’s Speech and form of prayer, 8d.

* The founder of the Hulsean Lectures. He married Miss Hall of the Hermitage, near H. Chapel.

Gave Ringers on the takeing Carlisle, 2s. 6d. Paid David Hall teaching to sing, 10s. Pd. for the order about infected Cattle, 8d. Gave Ringers on the Rebels leaving Stirling, 4s. 6d. Gave Ringers on the defeat of the Rebels, 6s." "1746.—Wm. Henshall for Stone for the Church Gate, 16s. Assistance to set them down and Expences, 2s. To John Yarwood fencing about the Trees in Ch. Yard, 1s. 6d. Pd. for a Box to put the Plate in, 1s." (Several orders for infected Cattle follow.) "1747 —Pd. some men for searching after a Woman supposed to do damage to people's Cattle, 1s. 2d. To John Yarwood for crying down (?) Congleton Fair, 4d." "1748.—Pd. for the Book of prayers on Thanksgiving Day, 8d. Gave Ringers on Thanksgiving Day, 5s." "1749.—Pd. Dubing and Cording Trees in the Church yd. 3s. Expence taking down Clock faces, 6s. Pd. for Carriage of do. to Congleton, 5s." (Then come charges for beautifying by Whitehurst, &c.) "1750.—To an order for the Common Prayer, 8d." "1751.—Pd. John Swain for Rods and Poles for the Trees in the Churchyard, &c., 9s. 6d. Sp^t. choosing a New Officer, 2s. 6d. Sp^t. when disputing who must be Officer, 1s." "1752. Pd. Mr. Dutton, by order for a letter of Request, 10s. 6d." "1753.—P for new Register 7s. 6d. Spent at that time 6d." "1756.—Expences on strange Ministers from the time of Mr. Dutton's death to y^e New Curates coming, £1 13s. 6d." "1757. —Pd. for the Swairing Act, 6d. Spent on Mr. Ottiwell going to view the reading Desk, 6d. Pd. for a Book for the second fast day, 8d." "1758.—Pd. Mr. Tomson for raising y^e Sound Board, 2s. 6d. Pd. to Do. for making and fixing up y^e new Desks, £7 11s. 6d. Spent May 7th on Mr. Pemplington, from Sandbach, 5s. July 13th, Do. on Mr. Wittenhall, from Brereton, 1s. 6d. August 27th, Do. on the Curate from Sandbach, 2s. Sep. 24, Spent on Do. 1s. 6d. Decr. the 31st, Do. on the Curate of Goostrey, 2s. Jan^y. 28. Do. on Mr. Mills, 1s. Feb^y. 4th, Do. on a Clergyman from Budworth, 1s. 11, Do. on Mr. Gleaves, from Swethenham, 2s. April the 8th, Do. on the Curate of Sandbach, 1s. 13th, to Do. on Do. 1s. 23, Spent on the Curate of Goostrey, 1s. Spent when the Curate came, 2s."

“1759.—June 3rd, Spent upon a Strange Minister from Boden, 1s 12th, Given the Ringers when Prince Ferdinand gained a Victory over the French, 2s. 6d. Oct^r 21st, Given Do. at taking Quebec. 3s. Dec^r 3rd, Given Do. upon the News of Admiral Hawk Destroying the French Fleet, 2s. 6d.” “1760.—Spent on y^e Children when at Namptwich to be confirmed, 5s. 6d. Sep. 17, Given the Ringers for Ringing on acc^t of the Victory gained over Count Daun, 5s. Spent on Brereton Parson, 1s. Given the Ringers for ringing for the Victory the King of Prussia gained over Count Daun, 3s. 9d.” “1761.—June 4th, P^d ringing for the new King, 1s. 6d. 18th, P^d, do. at taking of Bellile, 3s. July 23rd, Do. at taking of Ponty Cherry, 4s. Sep^r 23, paid for ringing at King’s Coronation, 12s. 6d. Oct^r 15th, p^d for a notice paper and Prayer, 8d. 26, P^d for Ringing on y^e such-session to the Crown, 1s. 6d.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BRAMALL HALL.

In the novel “Rookwood” from which we have elsewhere quoted, occurs at page 31, the subjoined passage relating to the venerable old Hall at Bramall. It is a new fact to us in the history of the place. “As an illustration of old English hospitality (that real hearty hospitality for which the Squirearchy of this country was once so famous—ah! why have they bartered it for other customs less substantially English?) it may be mentioned that a road conducted the passenger directly through the great hall of this house, literally ‘of entertainment;’ where, if he listed, strong ale and other refreshments, awaited his acceptance and courted his stay. Well might old King, the Cheshire historian, in the pride of his honest heart exclaim, ‘I know divers men, who are but farmers, that in their house-keeping may compare with a lord or baron in some countries beyond the seas; yea, although I named a higher degree, I were able to justify it.’”

SHERIFFS OF CHESHIRE.

The list of Sheriffs furnished by "Ormerod" terminates with 1817, when Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, filled the office. It occurred to me, that a continuation of that and the other lists of county officials, given in Dr. Ormerod's work, might be advantageously inserted in these pages. I may state that the "Gentleman's Magazine" is, on this occasion, the source of my information:—

- 1818 H. H. Aston, of Aston, Esq.
- 1819 J. Smith Barry, of Marbury, Esq.
- 1820 James France France, of Bostock, Esq.
- 1821 Thomas Wilson, of Llandican, Esq.
- 1822 Charles Wicksted, of Baddeley, Esq.,
- 1823 J. White, of Sale, Esq.
- 1824 Peter L. Brooke, of Mere, Esq.
- 1825 John Smith Daintry, of Sutton, Esq.
- 1826 W. Turner, of Pott Shrigley, Esq.
- 1827 Peter Legh, of Boothe, Esq.
- 1828 Richard Massey, of Moston, Esq.
- 1829 Laurence Armitstead, of Cranage, Esq.
- 1830 G. Walmsley, of Bolesworth Castle, Esq.
- 1831 Sir T. S. M. Stanley, of Hooton, Bart.
- 1832 J. H. Leeche, of Carden, Esq.
- 1833 Rowland Eyles Egerton Warburton, of Arley, Esq.
- 1834 William Astley, of Dukinfield, Esq.
- 1835 J. H. Leigh, of Grappenhall Lodge, Esq.
- 1836 Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh, Esq.
- 1837 C. P. Shakerley, of Somerford, Esq.
- 1838 G. C. Legh, of High Legh, Esq.
- 1839 Thomas Hibbert, of Birtles, Esq.
- 1840 John Tollemache, of Tilston Lodge, Esq.
- 1841 J. Ryle, of Henbury, Esq.
- 1842 E. D. Davenport, of Capesthorpe, Esq.
- 1843 John Dixon, of Astle, Esq.
- 1844 George Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Esq.
- 1845 Sir W. T. S. M. Stanley, of Hooton.
- 1846 J. H. S. Barry, of Marbury, Esq.
- 1847 Ralph Gerard, Leycester, of Toft, Esq.
- 1848 Henry Brooke, of The Grange, Esq.
- 1849 T. W. Tatton, of Withenshaw, Esq.
- 1850 Sir A. I. Aston, of Aston, G. C. B.

TURPIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN AND HIS CHESHIRE EXPLOITS.

In the preface to the fourth edition of his novel of "Rookwood," Mr. Harrison Ainsworth makes the following statements concerning the celebrated Highwayman Turpin, who is in fact the hero of the story. "Turpin was the hero of my boyhood. I had always a strange passion for highwaymen, and have listened by the hour to their exploits, as narrated to me by my father, and especially to those of 'Dauntless Dick,' that 'chief minion of the moon.' One of his adventures in particular, the ride to Hough Green, which took deep hold of my fancy, I have recorded in song. When a boy I have often lingered by the side of the deep old road where this robbery was committed, to cast wistful glances into its mysterious windings; and when night deepened the shadows of the trees, have urged my horse on his journey from a vague apprehension of a visit from the ghostly highwayman. And then there was the Bollin with its shelvy banks, which Turpin cleared at a bound; the broad meadows over which he winged his flight; the pleasant bowling green of the pleasant old inn at Hough, where he produced his watch to the Cheshire Squires, with whom he was on terms of intimacy," &c., &c. For more particular description of this "ride," we must refer our readers to the song before mentioned, and which will be found at p. 307 of the same work. In a note appended to it, we are told that "the exact spot where Turpin committed the robbery," (the latter we presume giving occasion to the "ride,") "lies in what is now a woody hollow, though once the old road from Altrincham to Knutsford, skirting the rich and sylvan domains of Dunham, and descending the hill that brings you to the bridge crossing the little river Bollin. With some difficulty we penetrated this ravine. A small brook wells through it and the steep banks are overhung with timber; and were when we last visited the place, in April, 1834, a perfect nest of primroses

and wild flowers. Hough (pronounced Hoo,) lies about three miles across the country the way Turpin rode." Without committing ourselves to a "strange passion for highwaymen," we venture to reiterate *on our own account* the wish expressed by Mr. Ainsworth in his preface, that we "should feel indebted to any of our readers who could help us to some further particulars of Turpin's residence in Cheshire, or even to the exact date of his appearance in the county."

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF DELAMERE FOREST, CHESHIRE, FROM 1830 TO 1847.

(*Extracted from "English Forests and Forest Trees," published by Ingram, Cooke, & Co. London, 1853.*)

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.			Year.	Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1830	38	7	7½	2189	1	4½	1839	1272	5	7½	1826	12	5
1831	133	10	3	1931	10	1	1840	1053	1	9½	2003	15	8½
1832	200	6	11½	1624	14	3½	1841	1562	7	0½	1992	11	6¾
1833	234	14	10	1137	7	10	1842	1909	16	0¼	2197	16	10
1834	605	8	7	1105	2	9	1843	1394	9	2¾	1903	11	1¼
1835	924	1	1	1038	1	2	1844	2667	18	7	2034	14	5
1836	609	5	8	1415	11	4	1845	4201	12	8½	2613	0	11¼
1837	1357	19	8	1943	5	5½	1846	4549	4	10½	2610	12	6½
1838	1035	12	0	1705	12	6	1847	3874	7	10	2540	5	4

The receipts for the year ending March 31, 1851, were £2,867; the expenditure, £2,002. Scotch and larch timber, props, &c., brought in £2,470; and poles, rails, firewood, broom handles, heath, &c., realized £396 more; in addition to which, the mighty sum of two shillings was received "for the use of the road." Of the expenditure, £1,800 were for salaries and labour; £51 for larch and fir plants; and £1 17s. for law charges."

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 72.)

“LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY, proceedings and papers.” This society, which commenced its operations in 1848, and has its head quarters in Liverpool, has published at various times, in its “Transactions,” the following papers relating to Cheshire:—

1848-9.—“Account of an Anglo-Roman Fibula found near Chester, with remarks on Fibulæ,” (*illustrated*). “Note on two Roman Bricks found at Tetton Hall Farm, Cheshire.” “Notice of recent discoveries at Chester in a Letter from William Ayrton, Esq.,” (*illustrated*). “On the British Urns found at West Kirby,” (*illustrated*). “Notice of a Monumental Brass to the Memory of Mr. Lingard, in the Parish Church of Warmingham.” “Description of the old Church of Wilmslow, in Cheshire.” “On the Ancient Family of Wyche, or De la Wyche, with a descriptive account of their seat at Alderley.” “Memoir of the Family of Holme, especially of the various Randle Holmes, the Cheshire Antiquarians.” “Notice of Coins found at Leasowe Castle, 1834.” “Inscription on a Grave Stone at Alderley.” “Notice of Mineral Springs at Leasowe.” “Description of a Picture of Horse Racing in the 17th century, at Leasowe Castle.” By Sir Edward Cust.

1849-50.—“An investigation of the right of the County Palatine of Chester to bear arms.” “On Handford Old Hall, and the Ancient Family of Brereton.” “An account of the Parish Church of Minshull.” “Note on Roman Denarii found at Bradwall, by Dr. Ormerod.” “Memoir of the Earls of Chester. Part I, the Saxon Earls.” “Account of the Tilting Ground at Gawsworth,” (*illustrated*). “On a Church Brass at Macclesfield.” By J. Waller, Esq. “Some remarks on the Lords Lieutenant of the County, from the Restoration to 1690.” “On the Chester Mystery Plays.” “Analysis of the Leasowe Water.”

1850-51.—“On the Cheshire Watling Street, and other evidences of Roman occupation in Lancashire and Cheshire.” “On the Ancient Domestic Architecture of Lancashire and

Cheshire." "Description of Tranmere Hall." By Joseph Mayer, (*illustrated*).

1851-52.—"The Norman Earls of Chester." "Description of an Ancient Mural Painting at Gawsworth." "Remarks on the Grounds at Gawsworth." "Notes on the Church of West Kirby." "Account of Six Original Letters relating to Lancashire and Cheshire." "Papers relating to Moreton, 1607." "Notices of Relics in Cheshire."

CHESTER "ARCHITECTURAL ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.—The Journal of this Society, which is also *profusely* illustrated, contains the following papers:—

Part 1, to July 1850.—"On the Course of the Dee." "On Christian Monuments." "On the Roman Condote." "On a Tiled Floor uncovered near St. Michael's Church," (Chester). "On a Bridge found buried near Birkenhead." "On the Norman Remains at the Cathedral."

Part 2.—From July, 1850, to December, 1851.—"Battle of Blore Heath."—"Election of Knights of the Shire, 17th Century." "Bruera, Saughton, and Bunbury." "Beeston Castle." "St. John's Church." "Demise, by Lady Abbess of St. Mary's Nunnery, Chester." "Remarks on the same," by G. Ormerod." "History of Seals, with Local Illustrations." Appendix to ditto.

(a) *Shippen*, (*William, D.D.*) Rector of Stockport,—“Sermon at the Funeral of Richard Legh, of Lime, in the County Palatine of Chester, at Winwick, in Lancaster, Sep. 6, 1687.” 4to, Oxford, 1688.

(a) *Leicester* (Sir Peter).—"Reply to Sir Thomas Mainwaring's Answer to his Addenda, &c. 12mo, 1674.

(a) *Machin*.—"Faithful Narrative of the Life and Death of John Machin, of Astbury, Chester; with a Prefatory Epistle by Sir Charles Wolseley." 12mo, Lond. 1671.

(a) *Newcome* (Henry) see ante.—"Assize Sermon at Chester." 4to, n. d.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(a) These are included in the Catalogue of the Library of the late John Byrom, M.A., F.R.S.

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EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY.

(Continued from page 77.)

“Instructions and full Powers were immediately given to the Colonel to hasten to the Mecklenbourg Court and demand the Princess Charlotte in marriage, and to settle everything concerning the Match; and as there were no difficulties to be adjusted the affair was soon despatched, and the Colonel returned with the Princesses Picture, and (what was better), her favour to the Court of London, to give an Account of the Success of his Commission. The Earl of Harcourt was then sent Ambassador Extraordinary to do the Ceremonial Honours, and when the Princess was ready, the King's Yachts, under the care of Admiral Campbell, conveyed her over to England in such high health and spirits during the Passage, that whilst the two Duchesses, Ancaster and Hamilton, and all her Female Attendants, were through extreme sickness so utterly disabled of assisting her, on any, the least occasion, that the Admiral himself, a large Corpulent man, dressed in his full Uniform, was obliged to make the Princesses Bed in her presence, the awkward ridiculous performance of the Admiral excited so much mirth and good humour in her all the Voyage, as made the good man proud ever after, of having procured so much pleasure to so amiable a Princess. This anecdote, Mr. Finney had from the Admiral's Lady, who is so much celebrated in Thomson's Seasons, under

the name of Amanda, but to return to Mr. Finney's private Memoires, which, perhaps have been too long neglected. This year he had been very successfull, the time being filled up with business, as much as he required or could possibly execute with one pair of hands, consistent with necessary Exercise; Miniature painting though Capital did not yield the same opportunities of acquiring a fortune as painting portraits as large as the life, for the Miniature Painter could procure no Assistance towards expediting his works, all must be done by his own hands, both Draperies and back grounds; whilst the Painter in large, has his pupils and Drapery Painters to take all that trouble of his hands, which costs him little, perhaps five Guineas for a whole Length, and in the same proportion for the other Sizes, whilst he charges his Employers Fifty, Twenty-five, and Twelve, when he has only had the trouble of painting a head; but the poor Miniature Painter, losing twice the time, though equally eminent, gets only Six or Eight Guineas.

“Mr. Finney, last year, observing the great increase of Miniature Painters in Water Colours, was apprehensive of some ingenious Rival starting up, who might lessen the demands of the publick for his Pictures in that line; and being also moved by a desire of perpetuating his Reputation by a more permanent Species of Painting, resolved to learn Enamelling; there was only one Artist in that Beautiful Branch, Mr. Spencer, beforementioned, who had then aquired the Public Notice, and he was excellent, though the knowledge he had gained in that Art was almost purely his own. Mr. Finney had the Resolution to attempt this difficult Art too without a master, and after much Study, many Experiments, Inquiries, Disappointments, and great Expences, some needless and others necessary, finished an Enamelled Portrait; he now thought, if he should be overtaken in his Water Colour Course, he had now got a secure Path to finish the remainder of his Career for painting in, but Experience afterwards discovered to him, that, though he was not likely to be disturbed by many Competitors, yet the new way he had found was very uneven, uncertain, and so full of difficulties, that it

would require more time than he could spare to reduce it to a certainty, so as to make the progress pleasant; however he painted many Enamelled Pictures, at the price, first of Twelve, afterwards Twenty Guineas, some bad, some tolerable, and a few good; amongst the last, William, Duke of Cumberland, the Heroe of Culloden, for the Earl of Albermarle, his Favourite. This was a large and Capital Price, Three inches by Two one half, for which he received Fifty Guineas, and another Picture of the Queen, a present from her Majesty to the Duchess of Ancaster, this was only a Head, but the best he ever did, for which he received Twenty Guineas. On these two Pictures, and a few more, which he had painted for persons of an inferior Rank, he chiefly rested his pretensions to future fame, for he had already observed that little Durability was to be expected from his frail water colour performances.

"I am now going to give an account of Mr. Finney's Introduction to the Queen's Court, Colonell Greme for his good Services in bringing about the Royal Nuptials, had an old Regiment given him, and was appointed the Queen's Secretary and Master of Requests, an Office that placed him near her Person, with whom he was justly become a Favourite. One day, a short time before her Majesty's arrival, Duncan Forbes asked his Friend Finney, if he would like to paint the Queen's Picture? to be sure said he, if that honour could be procured him. That may easily be done, for in short said Duncan, I have just left Colonel Greme, who is my intimate acquaintance, and we have been talking upon this Subject, and I am desired to bring you with me to morrow to dine with him, when you will hear more of the matter. This may be well imagined a Welcome Message to Mr. Finney, whose Imagination was soon stored with Plenty of Ideas of Vanity and Ambition, which amused himself and Wife till the Interview next day; when he and his Friend waited on the Colonel, who received them with great kindness and familiarity. After Dinner the Colonel introduced the Subject of the former day, in wishing to have a Miniature Picture of the Queen; that he had by him a German Picture of her in large, which he had brought over to shew the King the only one

his Majesty had yet seen of her, which he then produced, and desired Mr. Finney to make one from it, at the same time giving him a Description of her Majesty, which conveyed very different Ideas to the Picture presented, which was truly German in the worst Style, Stiff, formal, and ugly in the highest degree; however bad the Subject to work upon, Mr. Finney ordered it to his House, and next day laying all other Work aside, moulded and shaped the thing into the best form he could, and at last produced a Miniature of her Majesty, which (after all ugly enough) pleased the Colonel so much better than the Original, that he presented it to the King before the Queen's arrival; how agreeable must be his Majesty's Surprise, to find in the Queen's face and person those charms he could have no Idea of from what he had seen in her Pictures. After the Hurry of the Coronation was over, the Colonel took Mr. Finney to St. James's Palace, where he was first introduced to the Queen, who then did him the honour of a first sitting for her Picture; here he acquired very different Ideas of the Queen's face than he had entertained before, which served him to make better Pictures of her after. The Colonel was soon after called into Scotland on his own private affairs, and intending to give a Ball in Honour of the Queen's Birthday at Edinborough, which though in May, was to be kept in January; he wrote to Mr. Finney to paint and send him down a Picture of the Queen in Enamel, and get it set in Diamonds to wear in a Scotch Bonnet for his own appearance in at the Ball, it was upon this occasion that one of his Jocosé Friends said, that he had much better fortune in making of Queens than Kings (alluding to the affair of 1745).

“ The next year 1762, was more prosperous than any of the former, Mr. Finney painted several Pictures of the Queen for which he was generously paid, he received in one draft a hundred pounds from her this year, and he had the pleasure to observe more of the Nobility among his Sitters; though he had not yet raised his price of Twelve Guineas for an Enamel, and Six for a Water Colour Portrait, his Receipts amounted to upwards of four hundred pounds.”

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES RELATING TO THE CHURCH AT HOLMES CHAPEL.

(Continued from page 79.)

"1762. Mar: 14.—Spent when Mr. Wilson preached, 1s. Given the Ringers at taking the Havana, 2s. Spent on a Strange parson from Rosthorn, 1s. Pd. William Kirkland his bill for casting the new Brasses, for the Bells, £3. 11s." "1763.—Pd. Henry Birch for fixing up the New Spiers, £3 17s. Pd. Wm. Conghin, Blacksmiths Bill, £2 15s. 10d." "1764.—Pd. for 6 dozen of Sparrows." "1770.—Spent on Mr. Burrowes at 2 different times, 2s. Pd. Wm. Kennerley for a Sparrow Nett, 2s. Expences with Mr. Holland, settling with him about the Benefaction Table, 2s." "1772.—Pd. Peter Kinsey for a New Sparrow Nett, 10s. 6d. Pd. for putting up the rules in the Belfry, 5s. 6d." "1775.—Pd. for a Bason for the font, 7s." "1776.—Pd. for a Prayer Book, £2 2s. For going to buy Ditto, 2s. Gave Ringers the Victory at New York, 2s." "1777.—Paid for a Prayer Book for Clark, £1 5s." "1778.—Pd. for a form of Prayer for the Queen, 8d." "1779.—Pd. for a form of Prayer concerning the War, 8d." "1780.—Pd. for Swettenham Parson, 1s. 6d. Pd. for a Peel for Mr. Nicholls, 1s." "1781.—For Emptying Bone House, 5s." "1782.—For a Clarett for Singers, 5s." "1785.—Pd. for Articals, 5s." "1786.—Pd. at a meeting concerning Legases to Ch: &c., 5s." "1788.—For Prayers and Thanksgivings for his Majesty, 5s. 4d." "1789.—To Ringers on Thanksgiving for King's Recovery, 2s. 6d." "1794.—Pd. Mr. Walker for a Basoon, £2 2s. Pd. Joseph Gaskill for Reeds, 3s. Do. for a Hautboy, for the Ch: £1 1s. Gave Goostrey Singers, 5s." "1796.—Pd. Mary Burrowes for Dressing Singer's Garland, 2s." "1798.—Spent on Peover Singers, 6s." "1799.—Expenses at Confirmation, 10s. Thomas Brown for Painting Ch: £20. Varnishing and Cleaning Gallery, £1 1s. For a post letter for King's Proclamation, 11d." "1801.—Expences in taking Bells down, 7s. Pd. Thos. Brownsword's Bill for New Bell Steps, 5s."

“ 1803.—Pd. for a Form of Prayer respecting the War, 1s. 6d. Pd. for books to distribute in the Church, 1s. 2d. Pd. for a form of prayer on the Humiliation Day, 1s. Pd. for a form of prayer on Restoration of King's health, 1s. *Here comes the following* ;—

“ Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of this Chapelry are desired to meet the Ministry and the Warden in the Vestry, on Thursday next, at five o'clock in the evening, to take into considⁿ the enlargement of the Churchyard, and to receive estimates, &c. &c.” Proclaimed March 18th, 1804, “ Thomas Hodges, Ministr^r Thomas Potts, Warden.” At the Meeting it was agreed that the yard sho^d. be enlarged, Nath. Street to do the work for £30. “ 1804.—Accounts for above improvements appear.” At a vestry meeting held June 29th, 1806, “ Ordered that none shall in future bury within the walls of this Chapel, except” on certain terms as set forth in the Entry. “ 1806.—Pd. the Bishop as per Bill, £13. 17s. 2d.” I presume this is for Consecration. Enrolments of the New Land, £1. 2s. 6d. Expences at the Bull's Head, £1. 8s. 9d “ 1807.—Paid for taking down the Bells, 10s. Pd. Thomas Higginson's Bill for repairing them, £9. 7s. 6d. “ 1809.—Pd. Robert Harper's Bill for Iron Work for them, £7. 15s. 6d.” Pd. the Ringers for Ringing for good news, 5s. Pd. Thomas Hackney for 6 Magpie heads, 6d.

GREAT BUDWORTH, CHESHIRE.

The following communication for R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., of Arley Hall, for which my best thanks are due, will be read with considerable interest. He says :—

“ In Ormerod you will see the copy of a Memorial Tablet by Diana his wife, to Sir George Warburton. A long blank space of marble remains below, from which has been erased the lines enclosed, and which I copied from Coles's MSS. in the British Museum. When or why they were effaced I cannot tell. Cole

calls them 'for their warmth and expression rather singular.' I think them singularly beautiful and touching from their feeling and affection," &c. &c.

(*Extract from Cole's MSS. referred to, Ormerod's Hist. Chesh: Vol. 1, p. 450.*)

GT. BUDWORTH IN CHESHIRE.

"The following verses being for their warmth and expression rather singular, Mr. Allen was desirous of having a copy of them, which accordingly was sent to him while I was at Tarporley with him, in August 1757, by the honourable Lady Margaret Stanley, sister to Sir Peter Warburton's lady:

"Underneath this tomb doth lye the body of Sir George Warburton, of Arley, in the county of Chester, Baronet, who died May 18, anno dom. 1676, being the fifty-first year of his age, and was interred the 26th of the same month: who had to his first wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirck in ye County of Denbigh Knt., by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters; and had to his second wife Diana, second daughter of Sir Edward Bishop of Parham, in the county of Sussex, Knt. and Baronet, by whom he had issue five sons and eight daughters,

"By which Diana this was erected.

"Dearest of husbands! whose life records
What honour, love, or virtue best affords!
To me, beyond compare, dearest of dears!
Sleeps in this tomb! his soul above the spheres
Is wing'd aloft: whilst I in sables sit
Sighing, till mine also consort with it.
But ah! what rhetoric can express my loss?
Thou wear'st the crown! thy *Di* must bear the cross!
Only thy presence can afford relief
To this sad heart, oppressed thus with grief!
That were a sovereign cordial: but thy *Die*
Must rest contented with thy memory.
Nay! Death itself shall us two never part!
For my dear *George* still lives in *Di's* chaste heart.
Vain world, farewell! dead to delight am I,
Till my dear *George* embrace his own dear *Di*.
In those Elysian Fields whose purest bliss
And *Sharon's* rose sweet *Jesus* ever is,
Rest, precious soul! whilst I do weep and pray,
And wait, and long for that thrice glorious day.
Love no delay admits! Let me expire!
I live in patience, but dye in desire!"

"D.W."

Mr. Warburton also obligingly furnishes the following correction of the "Inscription" given at p 32 of the "Collector:"

"The inscription over the hall door of Arley, given in the Notes of No. 5 should not be "to all men good and true," but runs thus:—

‘ This gate is free to all men good and true,
Right’ &c. &c.”

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 84.)

Brereton.—"Two Letters of great consequence to the House of Commons, one from Ailsbury in Buckinghamshire, the other from Sir W. Brereton, of a great Victory at Middlewich, in Cheshire, March 15th." 4to, London, 1642. (In Byrom's Catalogue.)

Gastrell (Francis), Bishop of Chester.—"His case, with relationship to the Wardenship of Manchester, in which is shewn that no other degrees but those of the University can be deemed legal qualifications for Ecclesiastical Preferment." Folio, Oxford, 1731. (Byrom.)

Milner (William).—"Sermon at the Consecration of Sir William Dawes, Lord Bp. of Chester." 8vo, Lond. 1708.

Stevenson (John) of Bickerton, Chester.—"His tryal for the murder of Francis Elcock, of Nantwich." 8vo, Middlewich, 1759. (In Byrom's Catalogue.)

Ward (Abel), Prebendary of Chester.—"Sermon in the Cathedral Church of Chester, on Jan. 30th." 8vo, Manchester, 1750.

(a) "The Copy of a Letter describing the wonderful works of God in delievring a Mayden, within the City of Chester, from an horrible kinde of torment and sickness, 16 of February, 1564." 8vo, Lond. 1564.

"To the King's Majesty, the humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Free-holders of the County Palatine of Chester. May 7, 1642." fol. Lond., 1642.

"His Majesty's Answer to the Petition." fol. Lond., 1642.

(a) All from this point in the present sheet are taken from the Catalogue of the British Museum.

“Two Petitions from the Countie Palatine of Chester, and of the Inquests serving at the Assizes for the Body of the said Countie. One presented to his Majesties at Yorke the 7 of May. The other to the hon. H. of Commons the 24 of May.” 4to, Lond. 1642.

“A Declaration of the Citizens and the Inhabitants of the City of Chester.” fol., July 20, 1642.

“To the King’s Majesty the humble Gratulation and Petition of the Trained Bands and Freeholders, &c., of the County Palatine of Chester.” fol., *Lond.*, 1642.

“The Petition and Resolution of the Citizens of the City of Chester, as it was intended to be presented to the Commissioners of array.” 4to, Lond. 1642.

“The Remonstrance or Declaration of the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester.” fol., Aug. 12, 1642.

“A true and exact relation of the King’s Entertainment in the City of Chester.” 4to, *Lond.*, Oct. 4, 1642.

“Instructions agreed upon by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for Sir William Brereton, Bart., for Sir George Booth, Knt. and Bart., and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Citie and Countie of Chester.” 4to., *Lond.*, 1642.

“A true Relation of a great Victory obtained by the Parliament’s forces against the Cavaliers neere Chester.” 4to, 1643.

“A fuller narrative of the late Victory obtained by Col. General Poyntz against his Majesties Forces neer Chester.” 4to, *Lond.*, 1645.

“The Lord Byron’s first Articles presented to Sir William Brereton before the Surrender of the City of Chester.” 4to, *Lond.*, Feb. 10, 1645.

“The Humble Representation and Petition of the Justices of Peace, &c., at the General Sessions and Gaol-delivery for the County Palatine of Chester.” 4to, *Lond.*, 1651.

“One and twenty Chester Queries.” 4to., *Lond.*, 1659.

“An account of the Siege of Chester: during the Civil War between King Charles I. and his Parliament.” 12mo, Chester, 1790.

"News out of Cheshire of the new found Well," 4to, *Lond.*, 1600.

"The Cheshire Petition for establishing of the Common-Prayer-book, and Suppression of Schismatiques." fol., *Lond.*, 1642.

"Good News out of Cheshire. Being a certain relation of the late passages of that great inalignant, James Earl of Darby; how he raised forces against the Parliament." 4to., *Lond.*, 1642.

"Cheshire's Successe, since the pious and truly valiant Colonel Sir William Brereton, Baronet, came to their rescue. 4to, *Lond.*

"A true relation of two great Victories obtained by the enemy; the one by Sir William Brereton, in Cheshire, the other by Sir John Meldrum, in Lancashire." 4to., *Lond.*, 1644.

"The Successes of our Cheshire Forces: as they came related by Sir William Brereton's own Pen to a Minister of note and eminency in the City." 4to., *Lond.*, 1644.

"A true relation of a great Victory obtained by the Parliament's Forces in Cheshire, under the command of Sir William Brereton, against the King's Forces under the command of Sir William Vaughan near Denbigh, Novemb. 1, 1645." 4to. *Lond.*, 1645.

"A Declaration and Protest of the Lords, Knights and Gentlemen in the Counties of Chester, Salop, Stafford, &c., against all assemblies which impose taxes upon the people without their Consent, by their Representatives in a full, free, and legall Parliament." fol., *Lond.*, 1659.

"Sir George Booth's Letter of the 2d. Aug., 1659, shewing the reasons of his present Engagement, together with an answer to the said Letter." 4to. *Lond.*, 1659.

"A Plea for Sir George Booth and the Cheshire Gentlemen, briefly stated in a Letter to Sir Arthur Hasillrigge." fol., *Lond.*, 1659.

"An express from the Knights and Gentlemen now engaged with Sir George Booth, to the City and Citizens of London," &c. fol., *Lond.*, 1659.

"A Letter from Sir George Booth to a Friend of his shewing the reason of his present engagement in defence of his Countries Liberties," &c. fol., *Lond.*, 1659.

"A true Narrative of the manner of the taking of Sir George Booth at Newport Pannel." 4to, *Lond.*, 1659.

"*Aston (Sir Thomas)* of Aston.—"A Remonstrance against Presbytery." 4to, *Lond.*, 1641.

The Same.—"An humble remonstrance to the Rt. Hon. the Lords in the High Court of Parliament." 4to, *Lond.* 1641.

Gower (Foote, M.D.).—"Collections for the History of Cheshire; with copies of the printed prospectuses and prefaces of Foote Gower, M.D., J. Wilkinson, M.D., and Will. Latham, 1772-1800. The present volume contains the General History of the County, City of Chester, and Broxton Hundred." 11,335. MS.

"Antiquitie of the Cittie of Chester, compiled about the year 1725." Folio No. 11,335.

"Catalogue and lives of the Bishops of Chester; numerous pedigrees of families belonging to the County, and miscellaneous collections for the history of Cheshire; compiled at the close of the 17th century." Folio No. 11,336. MS.

"Transcript of a Cheshire Feodary, compiled in the reign of Edward VI. xviii cent" Folio No. 11,337. MS.

"Collection: for the history of Cheshire by Dr. Foote Gower, comprising the British, Roman, and Saxon Period." Folio No. 11,338. MS.

"Plan of an Estate in Burton in the Parish of Tarvin, and County of Chester, belonging to the Executrixes of Mrs. Roberts, drawn in 1780." On Vellum. No. 11,293 A. MS.

"Map of the Estates of John Peacock, Henry Youd, and Edward Dickman, in Greasby in the County of Chester." 1784. On Vellum. No. 11,393 B. MS.

"Papers touching the Navigation of the River Dee. 1733." In "Miscellaneous Papers and Letters." MS.. Folio. No. 11,394.

Booth (Henry.).—Baron Delamere, Earl of Warrington. "The

Works of the Rt. Hon. Henry, late Lt. Delamer and Earl of Warrington." Containing his Lordship's advice to his Children, several Speeches in Parliament, &c., with many other occasional Discourses on the affairs of the last two Reigns." 8vo. *Lond.*, 1694.

"The Tryal of Henry Baron Delamere, for High Treason." 14 Jan. 1685. Fol., *Lond.*, 1686.

* *Davies (Mary.)*—"A Brief Narrative of a Strange and Wonderful Old Woman, (Mary Davies) that hath a pair of horns."—4to., *Lond.*, 1676.

Eaton (Richard.)—"A Sermon preached at the Funeralls of Master Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, Esq.,"—4to., *Lond.*, 1616.—B.M.

Eaton (Samuel.)—"The Quakers Confuted, being an Answer unto nineteen Queries propounded by them, and sent to the Elders of the Church of Duckenfield, in Cheshire."—4to. *Lond.* 1654.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* See Leigh's "Nat. Hist. of Cheshire, Lancashire," &c., for an account of this Woman.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

About a mile and half from Parkgate, in Cheshire, on the banks of the Dee, there is a small hamlet called Demvall, or "Dennah," as it is usually pronounced. In 1238 there was in it an institution designated "The Poor Hospital of Demvell," endowed by the Bishop of Lichfield, with the church of Burton, in its vicinity. This hospital was discontinued about 1495, and its revenues appropriated by Bishop Smith to the maintenance of the Hospital of St. John, at Lichfield. The rectory of Burton is now held in lease from the Hospital of St. John. Can any of your correspondents give an account of "The Poor Hospital at Denwell," its uses, purposes, and character? S.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY.

(Continued from page 88.)

Mr. Finney's reply to some ill-natured criticisms on the Queen's person is amusing. “He thought the general prejudices against Her Majesty were extremely unjust; that having had an opportunity of critically observing her Person and Features, when she did him the honour to sit to him, he thought if the Ladies would excuse his impertinence, he could set her off in a different light, more to her advantage and more true than was generally held, and that as a Painter whose Study was Beauty, he hoped his opinion might have some weight; the Ladies, though they do not often take much delight in hearing the praises of others, joined in desiring Mr. Finney's opinion, who, thanking them for their indulgence, said, whoever had a desire to survey the Queen's Person to advantage must not see her walk in procession to her Coronation, oppressed and encumbered with her Robes and Ornaments, and perplexed with the gaping multitude; nor will She appear what She really is in the Circle of the Drawing Room at St. James's, where She was then only learning the little Arts and Etiquette of the Court, of saying a great many Nothings to the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Circle, who expect a share of this Royal Favour. But let them view her in her Private Apartment, divested of her Jewels and Finery, in her Morning Dress and at ease. It would be saying too little, that her form and Shape were faultless, for they are

beautiful. That being only of the middle Size, Slender, and very young, her Features not yet formed, her presence and look are not Majestic; but what is infinitely more to be preferred in point of Beauty, her air, her Carriage, and all her motions were easy, graceful, and Elegant, attended with such a bewitching Sweetness in her looks, such insinuating Address, affability, and attention as cannot fail in time of Winning the hearts of all her Subjects. These Qualities relate only to the general Appearance of her Person and Manners; let us examine her more particularly. The Contour or Outline of her Face is soft and well shaped; her hair is full and fine, of a beautiful Brown, inclining to the Aubrune; her Forehead is well proportioned, neither small nor large, her eyebrows well shaped; her Eyes are of a beautiful bluish hue, and have a peculiar Cast, rather inclined to archness, which is occasioned by the eyelids falling lower than common upon her Eyes. The worst of her Features are now to come: her Nose is low, and turns up suddenly at the end, but is neither flat nor broad; her Mouth is wide, Lips thick, and, when thoughtful, the lower one drops and gives an unfavourable Aspect; but she is so conscious of this imperfection, and of so lively and cheerful a disposition, that this seldom shows itself in conversation; her Chin, Neck, Hands, and Arms are well shaped and pretty; and, lastly, her complexion is good, though pale. After this Description, which is given with truth and candour, who will not blame the Prejudices that have been entertained against this amiable Queen? Here Mr. Finney ended, with the approbation, as he thought, of the Company, which soon after parted.

* * * * *

“ In the following year, 1763, his (Mr. Finney's) Business increased so much that he was obliged to refuse his time to several Persons; for, having employed a young Miniature Painter to do his Back Grounds and Draperies, in order to get forwards with his work, he always found such a harsh disagreement between the Head painted by himself and the other parts painted by his Assistant, that he lost as much time in softening, uniting, harmonising the whole together, that he soon gave up

this Expedient, and depended solely upon his own Fingers; this obliged him to a most severe Confinement and Application, which had a bad Effect on his health. His Receipts this year amounted to upwards of five hundred Guineas, one hundred pounds of which was for the Queen's Business. This extraordinary employment from her Majesty put him upon the trial of being appointed the Queen's Painter in Miniature. When Colonel Græme was Spoke to on the Occasion, he said he had hoped to surprise Mr. Finney with the Appointment before this time, but upon Enquiry had been informed that no Precedent could be found for such a Place in the Queen's Household, nor even in the King's; but, however, to oblige him, he would request it of her Majesty the first opportunity he had. Not long after, he had the goodness to favour Mr. Finney with a Card, congratulating him on being appointed Enamel and Miniature Painter to Her Majesty, and acquainting him the Warrant for that purpose was making out in his Office, which, so soon as it had received the Sign Manual, should be sent him. A few days after, Mr. Mathias, an old Friend of Mr. Finney, and the Colonel's Secretary, put into his Hands the welcome Present, which having opened, and with reverence kissed the Queen's hand, read the following:—

“ Charlotte R.

“ Whereas we have thought fit to Nominate and Appoint our Trusty and Well-beloved Samuel Finney, Esq. to be our Enamel and Miniature Painter during our Pleasure, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that in making out our Establishment of our Household, you do enter him therein; And for so doing, this being entered in your Office shall be to you a sufficient Warrant. Given at St. James, the thirty-first day of December, 1763, in the fourth year of the Reign of our Dearest Lord and Husband.

“ To our Trusty and Well-beloved

“ David Græme, Esquire, &c.”

“ This, as may be easily imagined, was both a very acceptable and valuable New Year's Gift, and required on Mr. Finney's part a handsome Return; he accordingly put into his Friend's hands a beautiful five Guinea piece of King William's, as a small

Token of his Gratitude and Pledge of his Friendship—as a memorial of their mutual Affection, never to part with so long as he lived—in which he has been as good as his word, an inviolable Friendship subsisting between them to the present day.

“The original of the above Warrant, together with a Small Lock of Her Majesty’s Hair, and the King’s and Queen’s Pictures in large, painted by Mr. Ramsey, the King’s then principal Painter, afterwards presented to Mr. Finney by the Queen’s order, are now in his possession, all which, he hopes, will be preserved by his Family with the same Care and Reverence as a good Catholic would the Relics of his Patron Saint.”

Mr. Finney, a few years after this, retired into the country to his paternal Estate at Fulshaw. Here growing tired of field-sports and farming, and “ashamed that he who had so much leisure on his hands should waste it all in selfish amusements, and be of no use to Society, whilst he had vanity enough to imagine that his Abilities and Education had qualified him for the public service in the Office of a Magistrate, in the Spring of this year (1770) he had taken the Oaths of a Justice of Peace, but with no intention of acting beyond the Limits of his own Neighbourhood, where there was business enough cut out for him; for the Highways were almost impassable, and the Licentiousness and Disorders of the lower Rank of people intollerable. The quelling of the Wimslow Jersey Combers, then a numerous body, and the Mug Carriers, both become terrible to the people, was his first Exploit, in which he had such success that the first ever after behaved with more reserve, and the latter ever since have passed quietly and peaceably through the parish. Mr. Finney had made a beginning also in the Reparation of the Roads, when Mr. Wright, his old Friend and Schoolfellow, coming to settle at Mottram St. Andrew, and acting also as a Justice of Peace, joined him in establishing a Privy Sessions at Wimslow once a fortnight, where the Repairs of the Roads became the principal business, which was carried on by the two Justices with such rapidity by the means of Presentments and Indictments at the Quarter Sessions of almost every Township, that in a few years the Face of the Country was totally changed.

Post Chaises and Gentlemen's Carriages began to whirl along the Roads to the great amazement and pleasure of the gazing Country people who had never seen such Objects before ; and Farmers found such ease and convenience in them, that they soon forgave the Justices' Severities in bringing about so useful an undertaking. It was very remarkable that almost all the Country Bridges in the Hundred of Macclesfield were about this time so much fallen to decay, that they were obliged to be repaired and widened or rebuilt ; few of them were above Ten feet wide, the Facing Stones not above nine Inches thick, and the Foundations generally faulty, particularly in the Wing Walls. It was supposed most of the Bridges had been built about the same time (about one hundred years before), as they were of the same construction. All those upon the River Bolin and Dean-water, in the neighbourhood of Wimslow, were referred by the Quarter Sessions to the immediate care of Mr. Wright and Mr. Finney, who, in the course of a few years (not without a great deal of personal attendance, Care, and Anxiety on their parts, and great Expence to the County), first repaired the Battlements and new paved the causeway at Ollersley Ford Bridge ; this was a trifling charge in comparison of the rest. Handford Bridge was widened and repaired, and the Road new paved, but the new Wing Wall giving way, was obliged to be rebuilt some years after, a turnpike Road having been made between Wilmslow and Congleton, it was thought proper, in order to unite the Road to Manchester, to make the Bridge and Road at Handford more convenient ; accordingly the Bridge was again widened, so that it became almost a new one, and the Road was entirely turned out of its old Course, and greatly raised, so as to occasion a very small ascent in comparison of the old one ; the Expences here, from the first, to the Completion of this fine Improvement, amounted to about four hundred pounds, the principal part of which the County bore, and the Turnpike the rest, which was, with some little Improvements in other parts of that Road, one hundred pounds ; Dean Water Bridge was also repaired and widened at the expence of about eighty pounds. The same Reason which induced the Gentlemen to lay out so much money

at Handford, operated again at Wilmslow, the advantages of an easy communication of the two Turnpikes; this could not be effected over the Bridge, which had been built a few years ago by private Subscriptions, at the back of the Church, without widening the passage through the Chancel Lane, which would inroad upon the Churchyard; for which purpose application was made to the Bishop and the Rector for their consent, which was easily obtained; but the difficulty lay in obtaining the Consent of the Parishioners, who were in horrors at the least Idea of disturbing the bones of their deceased Relations. Mr. Finney was aware of these prejudices, and had invented a Plan, by which the End might have been obtained, without removing the Foundation of the Churchyard Wall, for he proposed to take down the Wall to the Foundations, and rebuild the same by way of steps into the Churchyard, and then Raised the Road about Three feet higher, which would have gained an easy Passage both for Waggon and Coaches. Full of hopes that, by these means, he had obviated all objections, he called the Parishioners together at a Vestry Meeting, to get their Consent to his Plan, which he explained to them on the Spot; but such was the Superstitious Bigotry, and Folly of the People, that he was almost hooted out of the Town with his Profane Proposals. When Mr. Finney made his Report of this Transaction to the Commissioners of the Turnpikes, he was again requested to take a View of the Bolin with Mr. Heald, their Engineer and Undertaker, in order to build a Bridge, and form a new Road to communicate with the Manchester Turnpike in some other Direction than passing through the Town of Wilmslow. Mr. Finney and his Companion, after narrowly and carefully examining every possible passage over the River, could only find one near the Mill, and even this the Wilmslow People thought impracticable, and were sure the Commissioners would be forced at last to purchase the Range of Buildings in Chancel Lane in order to widen the Road. But all the difficulties were easily got over by my Lord Stamford's consent, and his Directions to two or three of his Tenants to supply the wants of the Commissioners. The Bridge was immediately

Built, and the Road planned from the Hill Top without entering the Town of Wilmslow (except the South End of it). This proved a great mortification to the Town's People, who too late saw their Error, and in all probability will be of great future advantage to the Noble Earl's Estate, through whose Land, on both Sides, the New Road goes.

The next public Work the two Justices, Mr. Wright and Mr. Finney, undertook was Varden Bridge, which, like the rest, was much too narrow and fallen to decay, though it had been repaired a few years before. After long Consideration, they determined to pull it down entirely and build a new One, and also make a New Road in a Straighter direction, and raise it greatly through the Valley, in order to make the ascent easy on both sides. The Contract the Gentlemen made with Anderson, a Yorkshire Bridge Builder, who had already given elegant specimens of his Genius in the two Bridges of Cheadle and Congleton. Upon the whole, this Bridge and Road cost the County upwards of Eight Hundred Pounds, and gave the Gentlemen who had the care of it such a Surfeit of Bridge Building that no consideration will ever after induce them to undertake another. This great work took up the space of two years before it was completed in 1786."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES RELATING TO HOLMES CHAPEL.

(Continued from page 90.)

"A Ley assessed (in 1716, the year with which the Accounts commence), after the rate of 9s. 2d. p. pound according to every one's old rent throughout the chapelry, &c. for the repairs of the Chapel, relief of the poor," &c. &c.*

COTTON.

"Thomas Cotton, Esqre, 17s. 10½d. The Jointure Tenement, 12s. 2½d. The Small Thornes, 6s. 1½d. Randle Vaudrey,

* This may possess some value, as showing the distribution of property in the Chapelry at the time. There is only another assessment entered, in 1735.

8s. 6½d. William Hodkinson, 3s. 9¼d. Ralph Kelsall, 8s. 4¾d., Joseph Eaton, 1s. 6¼d."

CRANAGE.

"John Amson, Esqre, 16s. 0½d. John Fenton, Gent. £1. 13s. 7¼d. Madame Hall, 15s. 6d. Mr. Edward Hall, 12s. 2½d. Mr. Harrison, £1. 9s. 10½d. John Chesworth, 9s. 2d. Mr. Wishaw, 7s. 2d. Richard Blower, 1s. 10d. Mr. Young, 3s. 8d.: Do. for Yewtree Ground, 7s. 7½d. Mr. Foster, 18s. 4d. Widow Cork, 1s. 10d. Randle Strongitharm, 15s. 3¾d. Daniel Vawdrey, 11s. 1¾d. Mr. William Leadbeater, 13s. 1½d. Samuel Leadbeater, 5s. 6d. Richard Taylor, 5s. 6d.; Do. for Bottoms, 3s. 0½d. Mary Skerritt, 11s. 5½d. Mr. Booth, for Forgeland, 1s. James Davenport, 9s. 2d. Mr. Comberbach, 2s. 3½d. James Buckley, 2s. 3½d. Widow Partington, 3s. 8d. Robert Amson, 3s. 2½d. Thomas Kirkman, 1s. 10d. Josiah Deane, 11d. Thomas Lowe, 1s. 10d. Randle Lingham, 1s. 6¼d. Josiah Partington, 2s. 3½d."

CHURCH HULME.

"Daniel Cotton, Gent^l, 9s. 7½d. Thomas Broady, 3s. 4¼d.; Do. for Robinson's Houseplace, 5½d. Joseph Allen, 11s. 8½d. Rowley's Tenement, 6s. 10½d. Widow Woodcock, 13s. 3½d. Josiah Deane, 9s. 2d. Mr. Thomas Griffith, 16s. 6d. Mr. William Leadbeater, 11d. Randle Vawdrey, 2s. 3½d. Sam^l Glent, p^r Mr. Amson, 10s. 6½d. Mr. William Carter, 7s. 5¾d. Mr. Cotton, for Culcheths, 8s. 0½d. Randle Stubbs, 8s. 3d. Rand. Somerville, 7s. 8d. Widow Skellerr, 6s. 10½d. Randle Leadbeater, 6s. 6¾d. Richard Pierpoint, for Mr. Amson, 19s. 1d. Thomas Kirkman, 7s. 9½d. John Deane, 4s. 1½d. Thomas Brody, 2s. 11¼d. Mr. Edward Vernon, 2s. 10d. Widow Coughin, 2s. 5½d. Samuel Stubbs, 2s. 5½d. Mr. Thomas Bartlett, 2s. 2d. Mr. William Furnivall, 3s. 8d. Joseph Yarwood, 11d. Isaac Henshaw, 5½d. Samuel Leadbeater's H. place, 5½d. William Hallwood, 5½d."

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE BELLS: TAKEN MAY 10TH, 1853.

1st Bell, "He sally forth Queen Anne's great worth." "The

gift of Daniel Cotton, Ironmaster, 1709."—2nd Bell, "He Marlborough roar from shore to shore," 1709.—3rd Bell, "Eugene, He sound thy glory round," 1709.—4th Bell, "When rung, He raise brave Ormond's praise."—5th Bell, "Heaven Britain bless with plenty 'nd peace." "Edward Hall, Warden, 1709." "Richard Sanders, Bromsgrove, made us all 5."

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 96.)

Eaton (Samuel).—"An Answer to a Book which Samuel Eaton put up to the Parliament, in which he saith he is a Teacher of the Church of Christ, heretofore meeting at Duckinfield, now in Stockport, in Cheshire; and he calls the title of his Book 'Quakers Confuted.'"—4to. *London*, 1654.

Hinde (William).—"The Exemplary Life of John Bruen, Esq." 8vo. *Lond.* 1643.

Massie (William).—"Sermon at the Marriage of the Daughter of Sir Edm. Trafforde." 12mo. *Oxford*, 1586. This Gentleman would appear, from "Ormerod," to have been Rector of Wilmslow, the patronage of which living vested in the Traffords.

Bulkley.—"The late dreadful and most admired calamity of a parcel of Land, and many great oaks and other Trees, sunk many yards under ground, near unto the Parish of Bulkley, about nine miles from Chester." 12mo. *Lond.* 1657.

Carolus I.—"A true relation of His Majestie's coming to the Town of Shrewsbury, on the 20. of this instant September, and his passage from thence the 23. day to Chester. Together with the L: Grandison's surprizing Nantwich." 4to. *Lond.* 1642.

"His Majestie's Demands and Propositions propounded by His Majesty to the Maior, Knights, and Gentry, to the City of Chester, accompanied with the Prince, Sir Edward Dering, and two Regiments of Horse and Foote, together with their inditious answer thereunto." 4to. *Lond.* 1642.

"The King's forces totally routed by the Parliament's Army, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Poyntz and Cheshire Forces,

on Rowton Heath, within 2 miles of Chester, Sept. 24, together with the State of the Siege of Chester." 4to. Sept. 29, 1645.

Holford (M.).—"Gresford Vale and other Poems." 4to. *Lond.* 1798. "It was a part of the great plain of Cheshire, close by the beautiful vale of Gresford, and just where the inferior Welsh hills begin to swell up from among fresh sweet-smelling meadows."—*Vide* "Sketch Book," "The Angler," page 266, edition of 1850. (a)

Stansfield.—"Sanitary Condition of Birkenhead, with Notices of that Township, by Samuel Stansfield. *Liverpool*, 1843. 1 vol.

**Prout*.—"Antiquities of Chester," by J. S. Prout. Folio, *n. d.* Ackerman and Co. *London and Chester*. Modern Publication, contains a Series of 20 exquisite Lithographs, but without any descriptive letter-press.

Anon.—"History of the City of Chester." 1 vol. *Chester*, 1815. Included in Catalogue of "The Liverpool Library."

Mortimer.—"History of the Hundred of Wirral, by W. W. Mortimer." 4to. *Lond.* (?) 1847. 1 vol.

**An Attestation* to the Testimony of our reverend Brethren of the Province of London to the truth of Jesus Christ, and to our Solemn League and Covenant, as also against the errors, &c. of these times, &c. Resolved on by the Ministers of Cheshire, at their meeting, May 2, and subscribed at their next meeting, June 6, 1648." (Signatures.) 4to. *Lond.* 1648.

**Pennant*.—"The Journey from Chester to London, by Thomas Pennant." *London*, 1782, 4to. plates.

Nantwich.—"An historical Account of the Town and Parish of Nantwich, with a particular relation of the remarkable siege it sustained in the Grand Rebellion in 1643." *Shrewsbury*, printed by W. Williams, 8vo. pp. 83, 1784.

Marriott.—"The Antiquities of Lyme and its Vicinity, by the Rev. William Marriott." *Stockport*, printed by J. Dawson, small 4to. 15 plates, 1810.

Wedge.—"General View of the Agriculture of the County Palatine of Chester, with observations on the means of its im-

(a) Up to this point is taken from Catalogue of British Museum. The asterisk affixed to other works denotes that they are in the Chetham Library.

provement. By Mr. Thomas Wedge. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal improvement." London, 1794, 4to. pp. 88.

Britannia Depicta.—"A series of Views (with brief descriptions) of the most interesting and picturesque objects in Great Britain." The Counties alphabetically arranged. Engraved from drawings by Messrs. Farington, Turner, and others. Part 3 contains 13 views in Cheshire: letter-press, 16 pages.—*London*, 1810, oblong quarto

Barlow.—"Cheshire: its Historical and Literary Associations, illustrated in a series of Biographical Sketches. By T. W. Barlow, F.L.S."—Contains Notices of John and Samuel Angier, Lord Alvanley, Sir John Birkenhead, John Brownsword, Henry Bradshaw (or Bradsha), John Bradshaw (the Regicide), Sir William Brereton, Lord Brereton, William Browne, Sir Hugh Calveley, Chief Justice Crewe, Sir Thomas Danyers, Sir Humphrey Davenport, Sir John Delves, Colonel Dukinfield, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, Sir Edward Fitton, Thomas Harrison (the Regicide), Robert Nixon (the Cheshire Prophet), Bishop Stanley, Judge Williams, and Bishop Wilson, with many others: also, a reprint of the Diary of Edward Burghall, the Puritanical Vicar of Acton, begun in 1628 and ended 1663.—Svo. pp. 196. *London and Manchester*, 1852.

The same—"A Sketch of the History of the Church at Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, by T. W. Barlow."—Svo. pp. 16.—*Manchester*, 1853.

Burghall (Edward), the Puritan Vicar of Acton.—"The perfect way to die in peace: a Sermon at the Dedication of the Free School at Acton."—See Calamy's "Noneon. Memorial."

**Watson* (Rev. John M.A.) Rector of Stockport.—"Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey and their descendants, to the present time, for the purpose of proving the right of Sir George Warren of Poynton (Cheshire) to the title of Lord Warren."—2 vols. 4to.: plates by Basire.—*Warrington*, 1782.

NOTES.

John Ravenshaw, who seems to have combined piety and learning in an eminent degree, was ejected from Holmes Chapel in 1662, under the Act of Uniformity (for an account of him see "Calamy," vol. 1, p. 335), and Mr. Andrew Barnet, of Trinity College, Cambridge, a native of Uppington, Salop, and afterwards ejected from the Rectory of Roddington, in the same county, "was turned out of Church Holme (or Holmes Chapel) for not taking the engagement against the King and House of Lords."—"Calamy," ed. 1802, vol. 3, p. 151.)

"There is a Cheshire proverb," 'When the daughter is stolen shut the Pepper-gate.' "This is founded on the fact that the Mayor of Chester had his daughter stolen as she was playing at ball with other maidens in Pepper-street; the young man who carried her off came through the Pepper-gate, and the mayor wisely ordered the gate to be shut up (Drake's Shakspeare, from Fuller's Worthies): agreeable to the old saying and present custom agreeable thereto, 'When the steed's stolen, shut the stable door.' Hereafter, it will be seen that persons quite as magisterial as mayors and aldermen could compass a holiday's sport and a merry-go-round as well as their more humble fellow subjects."—"Hone's Every-Day Book," vol. 1, p. 420.

"T. A. communicates that there is a custom very common in Cheshire called *Old Hob*; it consists of a man carrying a dead horse's head, covered with a sheet to frighten people. This frolic is usual between All Souls' Day and Christmas."—"Every-Day Book," vol. 2, p. 1371.

ERRATUM.

At p. 96, for *Demvall*, read *Denwall*, and for *Demvell*, read *Denwell*.

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY.

(*Concluded from page 103.*)

“The Building of the first large Bridge at Wimslow in 1771, having raised a spirit of Improvement in the Parish, somebody started the Idea of a Poorhouse on Lindow, with Inclosures, for the benefit of the Poor of the Parish. Mr. Finney, who was present, then gave little attention to the Subject, as he was no great friend to houses of that kind, for he had observed that the management of them generally fell into the hands of Selfish and designing men, who made a Job of it, without any advantage either to the Poor or the Town which support them. But afterwards turning this Subject over in his mind, he saw several good uses that might arise from it (to wit), Inclosing the Wast Lands upon the Common would prevent any further Buildings and Encroachments there; and of course put a Stop to the Increase of the Poor; who, getting by connivance of the Bailiffs a few Roods of Ground, first Build a Cottage, and then, the eldest son marrying, another Bay is added at a small Expence; thus two poor Families become settled there and fill the country with useless poor. Another Benefit of Inclosures would rise from an increase of improved Lands which would both

employ and feed a greater number of People, and perhaps add much to the healthfulness of the country ; and let us not forget another of no small Consideration, these Lands would create a secure Fund for the Poors' money, amounting to near £400. But the advantage which had the greatest Weight with Mr. Finney (as being personal), was the setting the Boundaries of the Common between Fulshaw and the other Townships—a business of great consequence which had been often disputed, but which, of course, when such a project took effect, be settled without Jealousy or a seeming design. These Reasons, prevailing with Mr. Finney, he heartily entered into the scheme, called a Vestry Meeting, and prepared a set of Resolutions for the Parish to Adopt. Everything passed there unanimously to his wish : the two Lords were applied to, and consented to the Inclosing of about nineteen acres in Pownal fee ; for Mr. Finney durst not ask for more at first for fear of alarming the Lords ; and knowing that a proportionable share of the Common belonging to other Townships must, in Equity and Common Sense, soon follow, which would lead to the great point he had in View, the settling and ascertaining the Boundaries of the respective Townships on the Common. But this reason he did not think proper to communicate. The Business being brought to this state, the Parish Money was called in and laid out in Building a Convenient Habitation for the Poor, and inclosing the Ground allotted adjoining to Haythorn and Pownal Estates. Afterwards, notice being given of selling these Grounds by auction, many people attended, and bid with spirit and keenness unexpected : but Mr. Page, having rapidly advanced to thirty-seven shillings an acre, the people supposing he was therefore determined to have them, dropt the contest, and they were knocked down to him. This unexpected Success so raised the expectations of the trustees that they imagined if they could have leave, the Poor of the Parish might, with a little other Assistance, be kept and maintained by the Common Land ; Mr. Finney did not lose the opportunity of offering his sentiments : That he thought it very unjust that the Township of Pownal Fee alone must give up its rights of Common for the benefit of the whole

Parish, whilst the rest of the Townships contributed nothing to the Common Stock. He, therefore, proposed that Bolin Fee should give an equal Share, and Chorley and Fulshaw each their proportionate one; this, meeting with the approbation of every one concerned, application was again made to the two Lords for their further grant, with the consent of the Freeholders of Bolin Fee and Chorley, and also to Mr. Finney and Mr. Page, Lords of Fulshaw, who all readily assented; the same Quantity of Land was inclosed on Lindow side for Bollin Fee, which stopped all further Incroachments there: nine acres, large measure, were inclosed, adjoining to Warford for Chorley, to settle the Boundaries there too; and full four acres, of like measure, were added to Bolin Fee Inclosures for the Township of Fulshaw. Mr. Finney had now gained his point, in settling the Boundaries of Fulshaw, which had been long contested; though it must be owned he paid dear for that advantage, for eight acres at least had been given up instead of four, the property of Fulshaw according to the Ancient Boundaries. The Rents, reserved upon these Grants, were as follows, viz:—To the Earl of Stamford and Mr. Trafford, joint Lords of Pownal Fee, one Guinea each; to the same, for Bolin Fee, the same Rent; to Mr. Trafford, as sole Lord of Chorley, one Guinea; and to Mr. Finney and Mr. Page each five shillings a-year, as Lords of Fulshaw. These lands were inclosed in 1773, and as readily set as the first lot, the whole amounting to fifty Cheshire acres, and the Rent to one Hundred pounds a-year, though whilst Common and unenclosed could not be of more value to the Parish than Ten or Fifteen pounds a year. The Poor's Money had a secure foundation on this new Estate to rest upon: Security being given to Pownal Fee for their two Hundred Pounds; to the Fulshaw for their Ninety-five Pounds; and to the Parish at large for about one hundred pounds, together with upwards of Six hundred pounds advanced by Hugh Worthington and others, which had been all expended in Building, Inclosing, and Fencing, both with Thorns and Parchment."

[There is a long Pedigree of the Finney Family appended to the MS. which we do not think it necessary to transcribe.—Ed.]

GORTON, PAST AND PRESENT.

A little work, intitled, "The Gorton Historical Recorder,"* has been recently published by Mr. John Higson, of Droylsden, to which I am desirous of directing the attention of the readers of the *Collector*. It is really a book of "the right sort," containing a vast amount of information, compressed into the smallest possible space; and, as the production of one of the busy-sons of commerce, who, as he informs me in a private communication (I daresay he will excuse the breach of confidence), is engaged in business occupation "from 6 a.m. to 6 30 p.m. every day except Saturday," when he is "at liberty at 2 p.m.," is no less creditable to his industry than his ability.

Mr. Higson gives his reason for publishing, and it is a good one:—"In the Spring of 1845," says he, "being shown an extensive historical and topographical work, containing a *six lines'* notice of the history and description of the Chapelry of Gorton, my enthusiasm was excited, and I determined thenceforth to direct my attention to the collection of further materials; and ever since that period I have contemplated, at some future time, to publish a cheap, unpretending, historical account of my native township, and consequently have devoted the greatest portion of my leisure time in prosecuting the inquiries and researches necessary for the furtherance of that object."

The result is the neat little volume before us, which, in addition to forty pages of letter-press relating to the agriculture, local government, institutions, &c. of the chapelry, contains a hundred and seventy-eight of general historical memoranda, extending from the year 70 to 1851.

The following extract from "a comparative glance of the past and present" condition of the township of Gorton, will be read

* Droylsden: published by John Higson. 1852.

with interest, and furnishes a fair specimen of Mr. Higson's work:—

“Let us fancy ourselves in the village about a century ago. It was then quite a retired rural and agricultural district, ‘unknowing and unknown.’ Here and there a straggling cottage or farm house might be seen peeping through the shade of the venerable trees that filled every hedge-row, and overhung all the various roads and lanes. Occasionally the scene was enlivened by bands of pack-horses, laden with lime, or even mercantile goods. In the heart of the village, at the junction of Manchester, Back and Green Lanes, was situate the venerable Chapel, a quaint, half-timbered edifice, and near it stood the village school; within a short distance was that usual accompaniment of a church, a public house, the George and Dragon, contiguous to which were placed the ‘stocks.’ The ancient ford over the Gore Brook had first been superseded by a narrow pack-horse bridge, erected at the suggestion of the village damsels, and hence named ‘Maidens’ Bridge.’ Not far hence was Gorton Hall, the residence of the ‘Gorton’ family; and also the ‘Horse and Farrier’ and the dissenting chapel erected in 1705. Near the present tan yard were the remains of the ‘Buisy Mill,’ and also the almshouses known as ‘Chatsworth Hall.’ Through the ranges of trees in the different localities of this township, cattle might be seen grazing near luxuriant fields of corn, waving in the breeze; the peasant ‘dragging’ through his toil contentedly, day after day. Yet as revivifiers of his exhausted spirits, and dispellers of the *ennui* occasioned by his monotonous mode of life, he had numerous restoratives; for, as the year wheeled round, there were Christmas and New Year’s holidays, May Day, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and also the annual rushbearing &c., held on the Friday before the first Sunday in September, and extending over the two successive days. Through these and other sources his flagged spirits were relaxed, and he became better fitted to follow the ordinary routine of his daily employment. Let us compare the past with the present. What a change has come over the scene!” &c. &c.

THE BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

Sir Henry Ellis, in his "Original Letters illustrative of English History," gives one from "Stephen Vaughan to Thomas Cromwell," in which, amongst other things, the former "severely censures the appointment made by Cromwell, (of Dr. Rowland Lee), to the See of Chester." The Letter itself possesses little value, but there is an interesting Editorial note appended to it, which we take the liberty of transcribing.

"The most striking portion of this Letter," (says Sir H. Ellis), "is the paragraph which relates to the appointment of a Bishop of Chester. The present See was not erected till August 4th, 1541, after Cromwell's death; but the See of Litchfield having anciently been fixed at Chester, the Bishops of it were often afterwards familiarly so called. Even Leland terms Eccleshall Castle, the Palace of the Bishops of Chester. Vaughan appears evidently to allude to Cromwell's recommendation of Rowland Lee to the King, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Blythe. That Lee subsequently entitled himself to the caustic character described by Vaughan, will appear from his own Letters."

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 106.)

"*A Plea* for non-subscribers; or the grounds and reasons of many Ministers in Cheshire, Lancashire, and the parts adjoining, for their refusal of the late engagement, modestly propounded, either for receiving of satisfaction (which they most desire) or of indemnitie, till satisfaction be laid before them (which they cannot but expect)." 4to. 1650. (*a*)

Law.—(George Henry, Bishop of Chester.)—"A Sermon preached at Chester." 8vo. London, 1818. (On the death of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte.)

Same.—"A Charge at his primary Visitation."—4to. Chester, 1814.

a From *a* to *a* is taken from the catalogue of Queen's College Library, Cambridge.

Brooke (Thomas).—"Assize Sermon preached at Chester, 1746."—4to. *London*, 1746.

Same.—"The perfections of God displayed in his Works: a Sermon preached at the Florists' meeting in Nantwich."—8vo. *London*, 1731.

Shelley (Peter).—"A Sermon at the Cheshire Feast." (?)—4to. *Lond.*—(among Sermons "preached before benevolent County Associations.")

Peploe (Samuel, Bishop of Chester).—"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester."—4to. *Lond.* 1728.

Cowper (John).—"The excellence of Charity: a Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Chester."—8vo. *Lond.* 1713. (*a*)

* *Gough.*—"British Topography; or, an Historical Account of what has been done for illustrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland."—2 vols. 4to. *London*, 1780.—*Cheshire*, Vol. 1, pp. 247—266. (*b.*)

"The death of the Rood of West Chester."—Printed by William Griffith, 1565. 8vo.—Mentioned by Ames, in the "History of Printing."

Brackenbury.—"The Explosion; or an alarming providential check to immorality. A poem, occasioned by the late dreadful explosion of gunpowder on the 15th day of November, 1772, in the city of Chester; whereby a company, assembled at a puppet show, performed by George Williams, were blown up, and many killed and wounded. Wherein is given a lively, striking, and particular description of that most deplorable, dreadful, and alarming catastrophe, &c. By a Citizen of Chester. 1773," 8vo. Signed, "Thomas B—k—y." Gough calls it "Methodistical rant and abuse;" added in MS., in copy of "Gough," in Chetham Library, "Brackenbury, a Quaker."—4to.

(*a*) *Leicester (Sir Peter) and Mainwaring (Sir Thomas).*—"An Answer to the Book of Sir Thomas Mainwaring, of Pever, in Cheshire, Bart. entitled, "A Defence of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok Earl of Chester, &c.; wherein is vindicated and proved

* All the books from *b* to *b* in the present sheet are taken from Gough's list. A few mentioned by him have been already noticed by me. His catalogue of engravings, &c., I reserve for a future occasion.

(*a*) See also back to p. 34.

that the grounds declared in my former book concerning the illegitimacy of Amicia are not evinced by any solid answer or reason to the contrary." By Sir P. Leicester, Bart. *London*, 1673. 12mo.

"A Reply to An Answer to the Defence of Amicia, &c., &c." By Sir T. Mainwaring.—*London*, 1673. 12mo.

"Addenda, or Some Things to be Added in my Answer to Sir T. Mainwaring's Book." 12mo. (Part of the preceding "Answer," by Sir P. L.)

"An Answer to Sir P. Leicester's Addenda, &c." By Sir Thomas Mainwaring. *London*, 1673-4. 12mo.

"Two books: the first being styled, A Reply to Sir T. Mainwaring's Book, entituled, An Answer to Sir P. Leicester's Addenda: the other styled, Sir T. Mainwaring's Law Cases Mistaken." By the said Sir P. Leicester. 1674. 12mo.

"Sir T. Mainwaring's Law Cases Mistaken: or, the Ancient Law Misunderstood and the New Law Misapplied. Wherein is shewed that all these parcels of law produced by Sir T. Mainwaring, Bart. in all his Books to avoid a bastardy, are all clearly mistaken by him," &c. &c. By Sir P. Leicester. *Lond.* 1674. 12mo.

"An Answer to two Books; the first being styled, 'A Reply to Sir T. Mainwaring's Book,' entituled, 'An Answer to Sir P. Leicester's Addenda;' the other styled, 'Sir Thomas Mainwaring's Law-Cases Mistaken, 1674;' written by the said Sir T. M." *Lond.* 1675. 12mo.

"A Reply to 'Sir Thomas Mainwaring's Answer to my two Books;' written by Sir P. Leicester, Bart. A.D. 1675. The Second Reply, together with the Case of Amicia truly stated. *Lond.* 1676. 12mo.

"An Admonition to the Readers of Sir P. Leicester's Books; written by Sir T. M. Printed in the year 1676."

"An answer to Sir T. Mainwaring's Book, intituled 'An Admonition,' &c. &c.; written by the same Sir P. Leicester." *Lond.* 1677. 12mo.

"The Legitimacy of Amicia, &c. &c. clearly proved, with full answer to all objections, &c. &c. By Sir T. Mainwaring. *Lond.* 1679. 12mo.

“A Reply to Sir P. Leicester’s Answer to Sir T. Mainwaring’s ‘Admonition,’ &c. &c.; written by the said Sir Thomas Mainwaring; but never yet printed.” MS. formerly in possession of Rev. Mr. Cole; (whose collections are now, I believe, in the British Museum. Ed.)

Jolley.—“The Head-Constable’s Assistant: or, a Mize-book for the County-palatine of Chester, whereby any township’s just proportion of any tax charged by way of the mize may readily and exactly be known, &c. &c. Composed about twenty years ago, by Mr. John Jolley, late of Buglawton, &c. &c.” *Lond.* 1726. 8vo.

Badeslade (Thomas).—“Reasons humbly Offered, &c. shewing how the works now executing by virtue of an Act of Parliament to recover and preserve the navigation of the River Dee, will destroy the navigation, and occasion the drowning of all the low lands adjacent to the said river,” &c. &c.; with map of the river. fl. folio. 2nd Edn. 1735.

The Same.—“The new-cut Canal intended for improving the navigation of the City of Chester, with the low lands adjacent to the River Dee, compared with the Welland, alias Spalding River, now silted up, and Deeping-fens adjacent, now drowned,” &c. &c. Folio. 1736. To this are added, “Philosophical and Mathematical Reasons, &c. to prove that the present works, executing at Chester, to recover and preserve the navigation of the River Dee must intirely destroy the same; with some remarks on Mr. Badeslade’s reasons,” &c. By John Grundy.

Grundy (John).—“An Examination and Refutation of Mr. Badeslade’s new-cut Canal,” &c. *Lond.* 1736. 4to.

Dugdale (Gilbert).—“A True Discourse of the Practices of Elizabeth Caldwell, Ma. Jefferey Bownd, Isabell Hall, widdow, and George Fernley, on the parson of Ma. Thomas Caldwell, in the County of Chester, to have poisoned him with divers others. Together with her manner of godly life during her imprisonment; her arrainement and execution with Isabell Hall, widow. As also a briefer relation of Ma. Jefferey Bownd, who was the Assizes before prest to death. Lastly, a most excellent exhortorie Letter, written by her own selfe, out of the prison, to her hus-

band, to cause him to fall into consideration of his sinnes, serving likewise for the use of every good Christian. Being executed the 18th of June, 1603. Written by one then present, as witness their owne Countryman, Gilbert Dugdale, 1604." 4to.

"Facts and reasons tending to show that the proposed Canal from the Trent to the Mersey ought not to terminate at Northwich and Burton; and to prove that this plan has been well digested, &c. &c."—4to.

"An exact and full relation of all the proceedings between the Cavaliers and the Northamptonshire forces at Banbury, &c."—London, 1643, 4to.

"Articles for the Surrender of the City of Chester, with the Castle and Fort, February 1, between the Commissioners of John Lord Byron, Governor of Chester, and the Commissioners of Sir William Brereton, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Cheshire."—4to, 1645.

"The Case of the Refiners of Rock Salt in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Huntingdonshire, truly stated, and humbly presented to the consideration of the honourable knights, citizens, and burgesses in Parliament assembled, to the end they may not pay a greater duty on Salt than the Brine Saltmakers do."—Folio, 8 sheets.

"A case relating to the Making Navigable the River Dee, &c."—4 half-sheets.

Howell (James).—A Poem on "the Most Curious Gardens, Groves, Mounts, Arbours, &c. contrived and lately made by the Lord Viscount Kilmorey, at Dutton Hall, in Cheshire." Gough adds: "See p. 57 of his poems; the date torn off the copy which W. Reed has seen."

Mackay.—"An Abridged Plan of the River Dee and Hyle-Lake, surveyed in the year 1732, by John Mackay, Mathematician."

Boydell.—"A Plan of the Lands belonging to the River Dee, surveyed and engraved by Thomas Boydell, of Denbighshire. Published by his Brother, 1772. 10 sheets. The original (a capital Survey) is at the River Dee Office."

Same.—"A Plan of so much of the Lands and Premises belonging to the River Dee Company, as lye between the City of Chester and the Towns of Flint and Parkgate," &c. &c. Taken in the year 1770 and 1771.

Oldham.—A Plan of the Rivers Irwell and Mersey from Manchester to Runcorn Gap, and from Longford Bridge to the Hempstones, in the County of Chester; taken in November, 1761, by Hugh Oldham.

Peploe.—A Map of the Diocese of Chester was engraved at the expense of Bishop Peploe. (*b.*)

Henry (Matthew).—"A Sermon preached at Chester, on occasion of the opening of the New Meeting House there, August 8th, 1700. By the late Rev. Mr. Matthew Henry." Printed for E. Matthews, in Paternoster Row. Price 6d.

Illidge.—"The Life and Writings of Lieutenant R. Illidge, of Cheer Brook, in the Township of Stapeley, Parish of Wybunbury, and County of Chester." A new Edition, corrected and improved, by John Twemlow, Esq. of Hatherton, in the said Parish of Wybunbury. *Manchester*, printed by J. Gleave, 1836. Contains fac-simile of original title-page, which runs thus:—"A Short Account of the Life of Lieutenant Illidge, who was in the Militia of the County of Chester near fifty years, chiefly drawn out of his own papers." *London*. "Printed and are to be sold by J. Baker, at the Black-Boy, in Paternoster Row, 1710." 8vo. pp. 54.

Twemlow.—"A Pastoral to the Memory of 'that favourer of all ingenuity and goodness,' Sir Thomas Delves, Bart. of Doddington Hall, Cheshire," appended to the Memoir of Lieutenant Illidge, "at the request of several Parishioners." By the above-named John Twemlow, Esq. *Manchester*, 1833. Pp. 6.

(*a*) *Aspland (Rev. R. B. M.A.)*.—"A Letter of Remonstrance addressed to the Rev. John Taylor, B.A. Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist's, Dukinfield, on his recent representations of the Spiritual destitution of the Township." *Manchester*. T. Forrest, 1842.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(*a*) See also back to p. 11.

NOTES.

The following curious Letter, from a Cheshire Knight, is taken from Sir Henry Ellis' "Original Letters" before mentioned. Vol. 2, p, 350. The 3rd Volume, (p. 42), contains a second Letter, from the same Sir Piers "to Sir Thomas Audeley, giving an account of the insurrection of the Abbot of Norton, against the Suppressors of his Abbey, &c."

"Sir Piers Dutton to the Lord Privy Seal. John Hescham apprehended for speaking against the King's Supremacy."

"Please it your honourable lordship, that where heretofore the Kyng's pleasure, was by your commandment given unto me, that I should take certain persons for suspect of treason, amongst whom one John Hescham was named and specyfyed, whiche John at that tyme fledde out of this Country, that I could not mete with him; and nowe is comyn in agayn, and I therefore not only for that, but also for dyvers, tretowrous, and sedicious words that he hath spoken, which was, 'That if the spirituall men had holden togeder, the King cold not have byn Hed of the Churche, and also that the Byshop of Rochestre and Sir Thomas More died martirs in the quarrell aforesaid.' I have taken him and committed him to the Castell of Chestre, there to abyde the Kyng's pleasure and yours thereabout shall further knowen unto me; whiche I shal be ever gladde t' accomplysshe duryng my lyf, by the grace of our Lord God, who preserve your gud Lordship in honor long to contynewe. From Dutton, the xxiiiith day of September by yor assured."

PERUS DUTTON, K.

"To the right honourable my Lord Pryvey Seale this be delivered."

NOTE.—I must apologise to my readers generally, and specially to Mr. Egerton Warburton, for two mistakes occuring in a recent communication which the latter was kind enough to address to the "Collector."

In the third line from the bottom (p. 90.), for "*has* been erased," read "*have* been;" and at p. 92, for

"This gate is free to all *men good* and true,"

read

"This gate is free to all *good men* and true."

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

NOTES, CONCLUSORY, RELATING TO WILMSLOW PARISH.

(Continued from page 111.)

(From the first MS. of Mr. Finney's. It was before omitted, as I was not sure that I could afford the space for it.—ED.)

“I am now to describe the manners and character of the inhabitants of this Parish, in which I shall proceed in my usual Course, and begin with our Forefathers; here I shall have little trouble, for Lucian, the Monk, who lived seven hundred years ago, as cited by Camden in his *Britania*, in the Article Cheshire, gives the following Character of the Inhabitants:—

“But if any person be desirous either fully or as near as may be, to treat of the Manners of the Inhabitants, with respect to them that live in other places of the Kingdom; they are found to be partly different from the rest, partly better, and, in some things, equal. But they seem especially (which is very considerable in points of civility and breeding) to feast in common, are cheerful at meals, liberal in Entertainments, hasty but soon pacified, talkative, averse to Slavery, Merciful to those in distress, compassionate to the poor, kind to Relations, not very industrious, plain and open, moderate in eating, far from designing, bold and forwards in borrowing, abounding in Woods and Pastures, and Rich in Cattle; they border on one side upon the Welsh, and have such a tincture of their Manners and Customs by intercourse, that they are not much unlike them,” &c.

“Whoever compares the Character here drawn of our Ancestors, must observe so near a resemblance to that of the present Generation, that we may justly assert a true and legitimate descent from them; but though the features are so alike Trade and Commerce, with their concomitant Evils—Fraud, Luxury, and Dissipation, have in process of time brought out Bleishies and Blotches in the Characters of the present Race, which our Ancestors were free from. We must, therefore, as truth requires, give some additional Strokes to the Monk’s picture, which will take off much of the beauty of his Original, especially amongst the lower Class of People, who are as slow and backwards in returning what they borrow, as their Ancestors were bold and forwards in borrowing; they are still talkative to so great a degree, that I have more than once observed People, with heavy burthens on them, stop to gossip with a Neighbour upon Trifles, and they are equally as inquisitive; great Eaves dropers, listening and peeping through windows in the night, and prying into the private domestic concerns of Familys. They are also so exceeding credulous and superstitious, that Fortune-tellers are in great repute amongst them, and Fearings and Buggarts lurk in every dark hole and gloomy hollow way; and, though they are honest and just enough to their Equals, they think it no crime to make free with the Property of their Superiors whenever they have an opportunity, nor are they under any apprehensions of being betrayed by their Equals upon such occasions, for they hold it one of the most scandalous Crimes in the world to make mischief, as they term it. They have forsaken their once favourite diversion, Prison bars, a manly Exercise, though perhaps a Taylor has made the most conspicuous Figure in it, and confined all their Amusements within the walls of an Alehouse; for Drunkenness is now become a very prevailing Vice amongst them, and quarreling and fighting generally ensue, when they beat one another unmercifully, not so much from a savage barbarity, as from an Emulation and the Vanity of displaying their Strength and Courage. The manner of living, too, amongst the poor is totally changed; till of late, their food was barley bread, Potatoes, But-

termilk, Whey, and Sour Poridge, made with water, crab juice, and a little Oatmeal, mixed and boiled, and sweetened with a little Treacle; but now, though they still continue constant to their beloved Potatoes, they have utterly forsaken all the rest, and use Fleshmeat or Bacon, the fatter the better, wheat bread, and generally of the finest, well buttered, and Tea, forsooth, twice a day. But, notwithstanding all these Extravagancies, Debaucheries, and Disorders amongst the lower order of People (for of such only I have been speaking), they are no worse, if not better, than their surrounding Neighbours of the same Rank. But with respect to the better Sort of People of the Parish, they in general well deserve the amiable Character the honest Monk gives of their Ancestors. I must not close this work before I have given some account of the few remarkable Places and Things in this Parish. I have before just mentioned Disley Kirk. This Place is in Morley, and is a Cavern or Grotto in a Soft Rock, partly natural and partly artificial, about four or five yards in compass each way, the whole Front of it is open, close upon the Bank of the River Bolin, in a very retired, narrow, deep Valley, lately overhung with large Beech and other Trees, now cut down, which gave it a very gloomy Appearance. There are no Traditions, which ever came to my knowledge, relating to this sequestered Place; but if I may be allowed to give my Opinion of its ancient Use, I should think it was formerly an Hermitage or religious Retirement and aboad of one Disley, a devout Hermit, from whence it might obtain the Name of Disley Kirk or Church. I remember a poor man of the name of Murrall, with his wife and several children, living in it many years, having made it habitable by filling up the Front with Gorse to keep out the cold. It is now become a great Ornament to Mr. Gregs' Garden, which lies opposite to it, on the other Side of the River, where he has built a pretty house, with a most noble Cotton Work, as before mentioned, which has usurped the name of Disley Kirk. Below the work, on the same side of the Bolin in Styal, is another Cavern, hewen out of the Rock, perhaps for the same purpose as Disley Kirk. On the South Side of the Parish is a Steep Hill, called Alderley Edge, on the highest part

of which stands a small square stone Building, now closed up on the top, in the form of a Pyramide, but was formerly open, with a small Aperture on the Side, just large enough for a man to enter. This Building stands upon the Confines of Alderley Parish, and is called the Beacon, from an old Anglo-Saxon word which Signifys to call or beekon. Its use, in the early times of the Heptarchy, was to fill it with Combustibles, and set them on fire, to alarm the Country on the approach of an Enemy; its Situation was well adapted for such a purpose, for the prospect from it to the west, north, and south, is almost unbounded, and from whence you have a View of some Towns, many Gentlemen's Seats, and of Lime Cage, which it is said was formerly a Prison for Macclesfield Forrest, when the Laws were much more Severe against the Destroyers of Deer and wild Boars than of men. Lower down the Hill, just below the Beacon, is a Spring of very clear Sweet Water, that issues pretty plentifully out of the Rock, called the Holy Well, which, no doubt, in times of Superstition, had its Virtues, which are now unknown, though many young people, in the Summer time, resort to it in parties, and regale themselves with this water, which is still supposed to have a prolific quality in it."

DUKINFIELD HALL AND ITS RUINED CHAPEL.

(Extracted from a little Work on the "Literary and Historical Associations" of Cheshire, by the Editor of this Sheet.)

"Adjoining the hall is the old Chapel to which we have before referred, and though now in the most ruinous condition, with floor uprooted and windows destroyed, the shell of this venerable edifice still remains, suggestive, even 'mid the smoke and rattle of cotton mills, of most sacred and venerated recollections. According to Gastrell, this Chapel was licensed as a private oratory in the year 1398, John de Dokenfield being, at that time, the lord of the place. Ormerod says—"It is included, by Sir Peter Leycester, amongst the chapels of ease in Stockport, and is inserted as such in the present official catalogue of them, but does not appear to have been ever otherwise than domestic." * * *

It "was occasionally used as a burial place, as well as a meeting place for religious worship, and Ormerod mentions that in it, according to "Aikin's Manchester," are buried some of the later branches of the Duckenfield family, under large tombstones," the inscriptions on which are stated to be "still perfect," but when the Hall was examined in 1817, "if any remained they were concealed under litter." The antiquarian zeal of the "Examiner" was not sufficient to lead to a removal of the "litter" at the time: it *has* been done, however, and I had the pleasure on my first visit to the Chapel of inspecting the grave-stones, which have been again brought to light, and are in an excellent state of preservation. Lest they should a second time disappear, I have obtained exact copies of the inscriptions which I insert below." * * *

"Here resteth the body of Sir Robert Dukinfield,* of Dukinfield, who departed this life, Nov. 6, 1729, in the 88th year of his life."

"Susanna, daughter of Sir Robert Dukinfield, died Jan. 1, 1722, in the 34th year of her age."

"Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Dukinfield, dyed 1723, Sept. 13, in the — year of her age."

* The first Baronet.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from page 119.)

Gastrell (Peregrine, LL.D.)—"An Enquiry into some parts of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in three Letters to the Right Rev. Father in God, Samuel (Peploe) Lord Bishop of Chester, with a Preface by his Chancellor," &c., &c. 8vo. *Lond.* 1747.

Root.—"A Just Apology for the Church of Duckenfield," by the Rev. Mr. Root. 1646. See Hunter's "Life of Oliver Heywood," p. 212, *note*.

Mapletoft (John, M.A.), Prebendary of Chester. Sermon, Eccles. ii. 1. (Chester Infirmary.) 4to. *Chester*, 1756.

Twyeross.—"Mansions of England and Wales, illustrated in a

Series of Views of the principal seats, with historical and topographical descriptions, by E. Twycross. The Counties of Lancaster and Chester, litographic plates, 5 vols, royal 4to. *Lond* 1847-50. Marked £5. 15s. 6d. in Nattali and Bond's Catalogue.

Gower.—"Twelve Engravings of Antiquities, Ancient Buildings and Views, executed for an intended history of Cheshire, by F. Gower, M.D. Folio. This and the 9 following are from Mr. Rodd's Catalogue (*Lond*. 1843). See also p. 11.

Nixon.—"Cheshire Prophecy." 8vo. 1740.

Booth.—Act to enable William Booth to sell lands. Case of Sir T. Grosvenor, John Crewe and Brackley Case. MSS. Folio. (Marked 7s. 6d.)

Horton.—"Case of Ann Horton, &c., of Cotton Abbots. Folio. 2 sheets. 1709.

Boughton.—"Act for widening the roads at Boughton." Folio. 1801.

Alcock.—Dr. Nathan (of Runcorn, Cheshire), Life of. 8vo. 1780.

Egerton (Thomas Lord Ellesmere).—His Life, with Sketch of the lives of John Egerton, Bp. of Durham, and of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, by F. H. Egerton. Folio. Privately printed. *Paris* 1812. (See also p. 11.)

Lindsey (Theophilus, of Middlewich, Cheshire).—"Funeral Sermon and Biographical Memoir," by T. Belsham. 8vo. 1808.

Ratcliffe (Mary, of Chester).—"Religious Life and Death," by J. Ley. 8vo. 1640.

Wilkins (John, Bp. of Chester).—Funeral Sermon, by W. Lloyd. 4to. 1672.

"A bill for making the river Weaver navigable from Frodsham Bridge to Northwich, in the county of Chester." (This, and the 15 following, are bound together in a folio Volume, the property of Thomas Jones, Esq., M.A., of the Chetham Library, and which has been obligingly lent to me by him.)

"A bill for making the river Weaver navigable from Winsford Bridge to Frodsham Bridge, in the county of Chester."

"News from Cheshire: or an account of the Lord Delamer's Insurrection." (Sheet.)

“ Mr. Steynor's reasons humbly offered to the honourable House of Commons against some clauses in the bill for the better preserving the ancient salt springs in Droitwyeh, and the rights of the proprietors thereof.” (Sheet.)

“ Reasons against making the river Weaver navigable from Frodsham Bridge to Northwich, in the county of Chester.” (Sheet.)

“ Remarks upon the petitions preferred, and the cases and reasons published against the bill to make the river Weaver navigable from Winsford Bridge to Frodsham Bridge. With some further remarks for the committing and passing the bills.” (Sheet.)

“ An Act to enable the Rector of the Parish Church of Stockport, in the county of Chester, for the time being, to grant Leases of part of the glebe belonging to the said Rectory, and to exchange part of the glebe and other lands,” &c. 1773.

“ An Act for enclosing the common or waste ground, called Halton Moss, or Moore Moss, within the manor and township of Moore, in the county palatine of Chester.” 1816.

“ An Act for vesting a certain estate, late of Peter Walkden, of Chorley, in the county of Chester, yeoman, deceased, in trustees to be sold,” &c. 1817.

“ An Act for vesting parts of the settled estates of Samuel Aldersey, Esquire, in the county of Chester, in a trustee to be sold,” &c. 1816.

“ An Act for dividing, allotting, and enclosing certain commons and waste lands within the parish of Tarvin, in the county of Chester.”

“ An Act for dividing, allotting, and enclosing certain commons and waste lands within the manor and township of Christleton, in the county of Chester.”

“ An Act for dividing, allotting, and enclosing certain commons and waste lands within the town and lordship of Frodsham, and the township of Helsby, in the parish of Frodsham, in the county of Chester.” 1793.

“ An Act for dividing, allotting, and enclosing certain

common or waste lands within the town, manor, or lordship of Weaverham, in the county of Chester."

"An Act for enclosing the forest of Delamere in the county of Chester." 1812.

"An Act to enable the Governors of the Possessions, &c., of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, to establish a second School, to be called 'The Modern Free School, in Macclesfield, in the county of Chester,' and for other purposes." 1838.

"Schedule mentioned in the foregoing Act and thereby referred to."

"A *Historical Miscellany* of the time of Queen Elizabeth (reference No. 197).

(1.) "Index of Contents, alphabetical."

(2.) "Divers things relating to the County of Chester," viz. *inter alia* (a) The names of all the *Aldermen* of the citye of Chester, anno domini 1581—and *Sheryffes*—the *ffourtie* of the same citye—*Justices* of the Peace in the Countie Palatine—*Inhabitants* within the p'ishe of St. Oswalde, in Chester—*Gentlemen* and *Freeholders* in several towns—*Noia Villar* in Sex Hundred, infra Com. Cester—*Orders* set downe by Mr. Rob. Brerewood, maior, Octob. 25, anno 1583 — *Instructions* and *Orders* appointed by me, Robte. Earle of Leicester, Baron of Denbighe, (&c.) Chamberlayne of the Quene's County Palantyne of Chester, to be observed in the Office of Exchequer."

(3.) "*Privilegia Comitatus Cestrie concessa per Henric. Septimu regem Angliæ.*"

(4.) "A note of such *Orders* as the Preachers of the Diocese of Chester desyred to be establyshed."

(5.) "The Lds of the Counsell, their *eres* to the Byshoppe of Chester, for the establishinge of an Eccleall *Exercyse* in his Dioces."

"The Order for the Sayde Exercyse."

"Rules for the same."

(a) From this point as far as the letter (a) is taken from a Catalogue of MSS in Cains College Library (Cambridge, 1849).

“Articles to be observed through the Diocese, geven and set fourthe by William Byshoppe of Chester, and others, his associates, her Matie’s Commissioners for causes ecclesiasticall within the Province of Yorke, the xiith daye of Januarie, in 1590.”

“Rough Drafts of Pedigrees (reference No. 533) for *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*.” 108 pedigrees, with arms, in the handwriting partly of Glover, and partly of W. Dethick. (The following relate to Cheshire.)

“Pedigrees of Ancient Families connected with one another.”
 “With Accounts of several Baronies in descent; *E. G.* Malpas, Hatton, Vernon, of Shipbrook, Stoppor.”

“Pedigrees—*Cheshire*: ff. numbered. Most with Arms; two parts; in two different hands.”

“A Collection of Pedigrees, of *Cheshire* (No. 547) arranged alphabetically.”

“Folio, paper, arms roughly tricked; in *Witby*’s hand. Index at the beginning. Pedigrees 213, most with the arms. Additions in Sir Hen. St. George’s hand. Continuations. Insertions: Trofford and Stokport pedigrees to 1659, 1664. (*a*)

Warrington (Earl of). “Speech of the Earl of Warrington upon his being sworn Mayor of Chester.” *Scarce*, 1691.

Furnival.—“Statement of facts relative to the case and prosecution of Mr. Furnival, Patentee for the making of salt upon an improved principle, with Coloured Engravings of the Salt Works at Wharton, in Cheshire,” &c. 8vo. Privately printed for the Proprietor. This and the one preceding from Thorpe’s Catalogue.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANCIENT TENURE OF THE MANOR OF BOLIN.

(From *Mr. Finney’s MS.*)

“The same year, 3 Hen. IV., An Inquisition was taken at Northwich, before Richard de Manley Escheator, by which it was found that William de Venables de Bolin died seized in his Demesne, as of the Fee of the Manor of Bolin, in the Hundred of Macclesfield, with the Advowson of Wilmslow Church, and that he held that Manor of the Lord the Earl of Chester, as of his Fee of the Hundred and Lordship of Macclesfield by

Knight's service, for by the rent of five shillings, to be paid yearly to the Lord of Macclesfield, vizt.,—two shillings for Fulshaw at the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and three shillings for the hamlet of Fallebrome, parcel of the Manor aforesaid, to be paid at the feast of Allsaints, and by the service of Thirty-three men to drive the Deer to a stand in the Valleys within the Forest of Macclesfield at such times as the Lord for the time being shall hunt there," &c.

* * * * *

GEOFFREY LE VERDON, THE ANCIENT POSSESSOR OF FULSHAW.

(From the same MS.)

"We have before observed that Geoffrey le Verdon had married a Daughter of Schert, half owner of the whole Township, and settled himself at a house called Schert, after his own name, where Fulshaw Hall now stands. Geoffrey, a pious old man, in the year 1421 made his will, by which he bequeathed his Soul to God, St. Mary, and all Saints, and his Body to be buried in the Cemetry at Wilmslow; he gave his best good Beast in the name of a Mortuary; he also gave Three Shillings and fourpence to make a Torch, and he gave to William Stavely the chaplain sixpence, and the Residue of all his Goods to be distributed for the good of his Soul; and he appointed his wife Margaret, and Henry his Son, Executors of his will; who no doubt were very grateful to his memory for taking so much care for himself, and little for them.

"We shall hear no more of this Henry nor any of his successors till the year 1506, when Thomas Verdon gave to William Handford, Esquire, Nicholas Davenport, of Widford, Humphrey Newton of Newton, &c., all his lands in Fulshaw, to hold the same to the Intent to perform his Will. The witnesses were William Booth, of Bolin, Knight; Thomas Davenport, Gent. (Fulshaw); Robert Ryley Valeet (the then Owner of Pump-house," &c.

"It was a custom to bring the Beast with the Corps to the Church and offer it to the Priest in Satisfaction for all Tithes omitted to be paid to him by the deceased. The Torch was perhaps to burn upon the Altar whilst Mass was saying in St. Mary's Chapel (now the Haythorn Pew), by Stavely, the Chaplain, for the good of Geoffry's Soul."

THE CHURCH AT HOLMES CHAPEL.

(Notes from the Register.)

The following is a list of the Incumbents, from the Register.
The date given only implies that the name then first appears:—

	Year.
John Orme	1625
William Armitage.....	1640
Andrew Barnet, of Trinity College, Cambridge, turned out for refusing to take the engagement against the King and House of Lords (name does not appear in Register)	164—
John Ravenshaw (ejected in 1662)	1657
Thomas Pigot: this name first appears to the mem. of a collection “for the fire in Northumberland”	1668
Henry Brerewood (the baptism of William, the son of this gentleman, is registered in this year. He was probably of the Chester family, and a relation of Edward, the author of the once popular compendium of logic)	1672
John Cooper (I insert this name on the authority of a register of marriage of this date).....	1679
Joseph Bayley (outside the Second Register, commencing in 1681, is written, though scarcely legible, “Jos. Bayley, Cleris”)	1681
William Vawdrey (this curate was licensed, according to Bishop Cartwright’s Diary, on the 16th February, in the year mentioned. He was, no doubt, of the family of the same name, settled at Mill-gate, in Cranage. The baptism of his daughter, Mary, is registered in 1690)	1687
Hugh Wishaw (his name is attached, as minister, to a mem. in Register in this year)	1708
Edward Dutton (he was a Graduate of the University of Dublin)	1725
Thomas Hodges, M.A. (of Hartford College, Oxon, who occupied this living 65 years)	1757
Since the death of Mr. Hodges, in 1821, the curacy has passed through several hands, and is now held by the Rev. John Kendall.	

NOTES.

A GUN OF ALE.

Your correspondent F. W. will possibly find the term "gun," as here applied, to be simply a corruption of "*gallon*," which, in many parts of Cheshire, is still called a "gawn" or "gown."

Chester.

T. HUGHES.

CAPTAIN BOOTH, OF STOCKPORT.

In the Shepherd Library, at Preston, amongst other heraldic MSS. relating to Lancashire, deposited there by the executors of the historian Baines, is one entitled an "Ordinary of Arms," by Captain Booth, of Stockport. The MS. is without date; but possibly some of your readers may be able to give some account of the author, whose attachment to *arms* appears to have been of a twofold character. This question has been already asked through the medium of "Notes and Queries," without, however, eliciting the information required.

T. HUGHES.

Chester.

THE RECEPTION OF A BISHOP AT CHESTER.

(*From Kennett's Chronicle, p. 736.*)

"Advised from Chester, August 1, That on Wednesday, July 30. Our Right Reverend Bishop, Dr. Hall, came to this City, accompanied by the most loyal and worthy High Sheriff, Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, Esquire, and many Gentry of the County Palatine. About four score Clergymen rode before the Bishop, by two and two; next the Bishop the Gentry, and after them the Citizens, all in decent order, to the great satisfaction of all his Majesty's good subjects in this county. The next day after my Lord Bishop's entrance into the City, he was solemnly installed according to the discipline of the Church of England."

The Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector.

EDITED BY T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW.

“POCO A POCO.”

NOTES, CONCLUSORY, RELATING TO HOLMES CHAPEL.

(THE REGISTERS.)

In December, 1643, skirmishes were going on in the neighbourhood of Booth lane and Middlewich, and the registers of Holmes Chapel bear witness to the propinquity of these affrays. On the 27th of December, 1643, occurs the following entry:—

“Thomas Rowlinson bur: th 27 of December, 1643.”

“—— Sillito (Christian name illegible), slaine and bur, the 29 of December.”

These entries have been scored round with the pen by the person who made them, and the words (“both slaine”) written underneath. There can be no doubt that they were sufferers in the encounters we have mentioned.

In 1664, the following entry occurs, which would lead one to suppose that poor John Ravenshaw did not long survive his ejection:—

“John, the sone of Katherine Ravenshaw, widdow, was borne December 14th, about 10 or 11 o’clocke att night.”

This I take to refer to a posthumous son of the unfortunate clergyman of the same name.

The remains of Leadbeater, the Nonconformist Clergyman, were removed from Wirral, where he died, and laid in the church of his native place. The entry of his death in the register is made with some particularity, as though he were regarded as a person of consideration. It is written in a much larger hand than the other entries; and, unlike them, is in Latin. It runs thus:—

“Thomas Leadbeater de Hermitage Sepultus fuit Novemb. 7^o. Die Septimo Anno Dom. 1679.” The next entry is—

“Margaret Leadbeater de Crannage Sepultus fuit decemb. 13^o. Ano Dom; 1679.”

The last entry is also written in large hand; but what was the degree of relationship between the last-mentioned lady and the Nonconformist minister, I cannot determine.

Visitations have been entered with great exactness in the registers, but in only one instance is there a copy of any return made as to the state of things in the Church and Chapelry. This was in 1755, and runs thus: “At a presentment made by y^e Minister and Chapelwardens of Church Hulme, at y^e Visitacon held at Middlewych on Wednesday y^e 22d day of 8^{br}. 1755 as follows:— Titul y^e 1st. Our Chapel, and all things thereunto appertaining, are in good repair, so nothing to present.

Titul 2nd. Our Minister’s house in good condition. Article 2d and 3d; nothing to present.

Titul 3rd. Our Minister behaves well. Article 2d, 3d, and 4th; nothing to present.

Titul 4. Our Inhabitants come frequently to the Church and Sacrament. Article 2d, 3d, and 4th; nothing to present.

Titul 5. Article 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; nothing to present.

Titul 6. We have a free School in our Chapely. Y^e Master licensed. Article 2, 3, &c.; nothing to present.

Titul 7. Artic: 1, 2, 3, &c.; nothing to present.—Witness our hands.

One or two other curious memoranda may be noticed:—

“November, 1663. Collected y^e day and yeare above s^d at Church Holme, for the fiire in Northumberland, three shilling and sixpence, and from absent pish’nors, three shillings four pence, same is vjs. 10^d. By us, Samuel Leadbeater, Church Warden, William Hodgkinson, Overseer of the poor.”

In 1708, is the following :—

“ This is to certify y^t I Charles Dutton, of Church Hulme, by and with y^e consent of Zachary Amson, Gent. have leave to bury in the ancient burying Place (y^e Corps of my Mother Alice Dutton) belonging to the Dwellinghouse of Halwoods, w^{ch} I do not claim any right or title to hereafter, in witness whereof I putt my hand this 12 day of April in y^e year of o^r Lord 1708. Charles Dutton—in the presence of us Hugh Wishaw, Ministr Josiah Deane, (and 2 others).

A few other entries of the same kind occur, but are almost illegible.

It may be well to repeat, that the first register begins in 1613; the second, in 1681; and the third, in 1737. The dates of the subsequent registers I did not particularly note.

The Church is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Inscriptions attached to certain sepulchral brasses and effigies relating to the Nedhams, and enumerated in a “Survey” of the Church, made in 1559, date as far back as 1448. It consists, as Ormerod describes it, of a tower, nave, chancel, and side aisles terminating in private chancels. The side aisles are of comparatively modern addition, and with reference to the private chancels, we find it noted in Bishop Gastrell’s “Notitia,” that in 1609 there was a “Confirmation of Mr. Winnington’s right to an Oratory or Chappell, in the South side of y^e Chancell, w^{ch} he and his ancestors had enjoyed time out of mind, wth an addition made to it about 20 years before y^e date of this an. [no] 1609. Reg. B. 2, p. 300.”

In 1548, “the Shereff and just’s of peaxe” for the county, were commissioned by the King to take an account of the bells and plate in the churches of the county of Chester, and in their Certificate (from Records of Augmentation Office) “Holms Chapel” is set down as possessing “one chales” and “iiij bells.” Some of the old parish churches in the same neighbourhood were not so well off. Brereton, for instance, has “ii bells,” and it is also added, that “one bell” was “broken, lyenge in the Church, w^{ch} is solde for the necessary rep’acion of the Church, that is

to say, by leade to cover the yle and to glase wyndowes, and to deck the Church walls wth Storyes.*

In 1648, the eminent Nonconformist divine, Henry Newcome, came to settle at Goostrey. We lived, says he, at first, "in some rooms of Francis Hobson's, near the Chapel, half a year, and thence we removed to Kermenchain."

In 1651, he chronicles the fact that "on Tuesday, February 18th, Mr. Machin" (afterwards ejected from Whitley) "and I preached at Holmes Chapel." On March 16th he again preached here, and from the text Deut. xxxii. 29 ("O that they were wise, &c.") "The next day, March 17th," says he, "was the first discovery of any work upon my Sister Dorothey's heart, but from this day she hath continued in the profession." (See his "Autobiography," published by the Chetham Society.)

In 1687, the people of Holmes Chapel were growing obstreperous, and with much zeal for Protestantism, were determined to show their abhorrence of the man who would neglect or damage its interests, even though he were a king. Accordingly, Bishop Cartwright, in his Diary, p. 23, (published by the Camden Society,) records that on February 17th, 1687, he "admonished the inhabitants of Hulme Chapel, in the Consistory, of their riotous shutting up the Chapel doors on 6 Feb. being Sunday, the King's anniversary day of inauguration; and enjoined them penance for the same, to be performed and certified against the next Court day."

In addition to the monuments mentioned by Ormerod several others have been since erected. The most noticeable of these are mural tablets to the memory of Thomas Bayley Hall, Esq. of Hermitage, who died in 1828; and of the Rev. Thomas Hodges, M.A., who died in 1821, and was minister of the Church, in which his remains now rest, for 65 years.

For an account of the different "Charities" reference may be made to Bishop Gastrell's "Notitia," before mentioned, and to the Reports of the Commissioners published in 1840.

* Ormerod, Vol. 3, p. 439.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(*Continued from page 129.*)

**Sims (R.)*—"An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations, and other Genealogical Manuscripts, in the British Museum. Cheshire, pp. 31—49. 8vo. *London*, J. R. Smith, 1849.

"ANTIQUITIES OF CHESHIRE.—This is the title in the Catalogue of the Chetham Library of a most curious folio MS. volume, purchased some years ago at the Sale of the Library at Adlington Hall, in Cheshire, and from that circumstance, known generally to frequenters of the Library as the "Adlington MS." On the 5th page from the end is written "Finis. Quod sum non curo quod ero spero. Thomas Leyghe." This gentleman was the compiler, I suppose, of the volume. Among other interesting matter there is the following relating to Cheshire:—"The Progenie of the Earles of Chester;" the Coats of Arms of all the chief families of the County, beginning with "Savage, of Clyftun," and ending with "Wynnington, of Ollerton," 96 in number; "The Armes of Gentlemen as they be placed over the Chimney in Adlington Hall, 1611;" "A Note of all the landes of the seuall Gentlemen contayned in this booke, together wth the vallew of the same, found accordinge to their offices, remayninge wthin the Exchequor of Chester of Record," &c., &c., taken "the vijth day of July, 1585. Anno Reg. Eliz. Vicesimo Septimo." "Liber feodorum—?—infra Comitatu Cestrie." "Of the pleas of the Court of the fforeste of Mara and Mondrem holden at Chester, before Richard of Willoughbye, Richard of Stafford, Knight, John Delves, and John of Burnham," &c. &c, "Clameum Jho: Warren pro Manerio de Stopport." "The Libertyes and Franchessyes of the Countye of Chester." "A true and perfect Coppye of a Graunt made by Sir Robert Stokport unto y^e Burgesses of Stokport." "A true Copie of y^e libertye graunted to the Burgesses of Altringham by Hamonde de Massye." "These bene the Commynes within the Boundes of the forrest of Macclesfeld wich gives no rente to the Kynge, these bene Intackes uppon the same Commynes which be not rented to the Kynge to any valewe as grounde is." "These are the Tennures

of the florsters of Macclesfelde." "The Kynge's grant for the fundacon of the Free Schole of Maxfylde." "The new grant of Maxfylde" "Hereafter followethe the Issue of the bodie of Sir Randulphe Brereton, of Malpas, Knight Banneret, and Chamberlayne of Chester, by Eleannor his Wyfe, daughter of Peter Dutton, of Hatton, Esquier, whom had by her ix sonnes and iiv daughters, and disseaced in the yeare of our Lorde God 1530." "The Survey of suche Landes, Tenementes, Rentes, Services, and Hereditamentes in Stockeporte, in the Countie of Chester, which Sur Rycharde Egerton, Knight, and Dame Marie, his Wyffe, late Wyffe of Thomas Leyghe, late of Adlington, Esquyre, Decessed, have as in the right of the saide Dame Marie," &c. &c. "An epitaphe upon the death of the right worshipful the Ladie Elizabeth Savage, Wyfe of Sr. John Savage, of Clifton, Knight,"

Goodright and Ackerley.—"Proceedings in the Trial of an ejectment between Ric. Goodright against D. Ackerley. Gent. at the Portmote of Chester." 8vo. *Chester*, 1788. (This and the next two from various Catalogues of Thorpe's.)

Nixon.—"Cheshire Prophecy at Large, from Lady Cowper, Original, with Historical and Political Remarks, and several instances pointed out, wherein it has been fulfilled, *with life and frontispiece*." 8vo. 1745. (See also pp. 47 and 126.)

Chester.—"The History of the Cathedral Church of Chester, with account of the Bishops, Deans, &c., from the earliest period." *Plates*, 1793, in 1 vol. 12mo.

Nantwich.—"Historical Facts connected with Nantwich and its neighbourhood." Printed by Pullan, *Chester*.

1851.—See "Notes and Queries," No. 207, p. 375.

The same.—"Play Bills of the nightly performances of Messrs. Heaton, Austin, and Whitlock's Company, at Chester, Newcastle," &c. &c. 2 vols. folio, 1767—88. Marked in Thorpe's Catalogue, £6. 16s. 6d. Mr. Thorpe adds as a note: "Two very important and highly-interesting Volumes in dramatic history, so many of the London favourites having made their *debut* in this company. Austin, in a folio sheet of four pages, has proudly recounted these worthies, exulting at their success."

Baldwin (Thomas).—"Airopaidia, containing a Narrative of a Balloon Excursion from Chester in 1785." *Plates*, *Chester*, 1786.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Advertisement	1, 13
"Ale-yard," query respecting	36
Arley Hall, inscription on the Portico of	60, 92, 120
Books, &c., relating to Cheshire History	10, 22, 33 46, 56, 68, 83, 92, 105, 114, 125, 137
Booth, name of	12
Bracebridge Hall, where is it?	14
Broome William, the Poet	48
"Beck," meaning of	60
Bramall Hall, ancient hospitality at	79
Barnet Andrew "turned out" of Holmes Chapel	108
Bishops of Chester	114
Bishop, reception of, at Chester	132
Bowden Belfry, inscription in	72
Bolin, ancient tenure of the manor of	129
Booth Captain, of Stockport	132
Clive Lord and Rudheath	22
Correspondence, selections from	25
Davenport, note on the name	12
,, Crest	26
De Quincey Thomas, Manchester residences of	48
Delamere Forest, Abstract of the Revenue, &c. of	82
Denwall, near Parkgate, query respecting	96
Dutton Sir Piers, Letter from	120
Dukinfield Hall and its ruined Chapel	124
Egerton, origin of the name	24
"Enough and enoo"	60
Finney Mr., his MS. Survey of Wilmslow Parish. See "Wilmslow."	
His MS. Memoirs of the family of Finney	49, 61, 73 85, 97, 109

	PAGE
Golborne, origin of the name	24
"Gun of Ale"	72, 132
Great Budworth, Memorial of Sir George Warburton at.....	90
Gorton, Past and Present.....	112
Holmes Chapel Church, Notes relating to	54, 66, 77 89, 103, 108, 131
Higson Mr. John, his "Gorton Historical Recorder"	112
King's Preachers for Lancashire	36
Leigh, name of	12
Liverpool, ancient Tower of	31, 37
Lancashire, King's Preachers for.....	36
Letter of Sir Piers Dutton	120
Massie, name of	12
Mainwaring, note on the name.....	12
Malpas De., origin of name.....	24
Nonconformity, Memorials of in Cheshire.....	3
Names, notes on	12, 24, 36 60
"Old Hob," a Cheshire Custom	108
Pepper Gate, in Chester, Tradition relating to	108
Rudheath and Lord Clive	22
Ravenshaw John, ejected from Holmes Chapel.....	108
Sheriffs of Cheshire	80
Tower of Liverpool, notes on	31, 37
Tollemache, name of.....	36
Turpin, the Highwayman, and his Cheshire Exploits	81
Wilmslow, History of the Church.....	5, 15
,, Trade, manufactures, &c., of the Parish.....	17
,, Population, manners, &c.	20, 27
,, Lindow Common	42
,, Notes Conclusory	121, 129
Warburton Sir George, Memorial tablet of, at Great Budworth....	90



W. Broome L.D.S.



Church of Saint Mary, the Virgin, Fulham.

THE
CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE
HISTORICAL COLLECTOR:

EDITED BY

T. WORTHINGTON BARLOW, F.L.S.

AUTHOR OF HOLMES CHAPEL, &c.

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EDITED BY
T. W. BARLOW, F.L.S.

I SHOULD have issued the last number of the "Collector," under my old "*contract*," with considerable reluctance if, with it, the connection between my readers and myself had terminated. The increasing support, however, of my friends, both subscribers and contributors, has enabled me to commence a fresh campaign with the new year, and, under auspices so

favourable, that I should be ungrateful were they not met with corresponding zeal and vigour.

It will be seen that the present number is increased in size to sixteen pages, each of the preceding ones having only contained twelve. In addition to this, the two last pages of each sheet, issued in the present form, will be devoted to short Notes and Memoranda, and printed in smaller type, so as to contain nearly as much as eighteen pages of the old form. This, of course, has rendered necessary some little increase in price; but it is hoped that the quicker attention to the communications of contributors which the extension in size will enable me to command will be considered more than an equivalent for the extra penny,

I must once more remind those who take an interest in the *success* of the "Collector" that it can scarcely be attainable by my own individual exertions. It is only by the combination of men of kindred pursuits that such a periodical can maintain its interest, and become permanently valuable. I again, therefore, respectfully press for the contribution of *suitable material*.

MEMORIALS OF THE REBELLION OF 1715.

Among the miscellaneous papers of the late John Finney, Captain of the Foot Company of the Militia of the Macclesfield Hundred, when called out on the Rebels marching Southwards in the eventful year 1715, I find the following, which, though trifling in their nature, are now invested by time with some interest. On the 5th October, 1715, a Warrant was issued, directing that all the Soldiers of the Regiment should appear on the 17th of the same month, at such place as the officers, John Legh, of Adlington, Esq., or John Finney, Esq., his Captain-Lieutenant, should appoint. (See Vol. I. of "Historical Collector," p. 66.) About this time appears to have been issued an Order now before us, commencing thus :—

“THE EXERCISE OF THE FIRE-LOCK AND BAYONET.”

“Silance and Take care. I Joyn your right hand to your ffirelocks.” 2. “Poise your ffirelocks;” and so on through fifty-nine “movements.” There is added a “Note. That the figures in the first and third collums are the number of words of comand: and the figures in the second and fourth collums show the number of motions to be perform’d at such words of comand.” Lastly, the address “To the Souldiers of the foot company of Macclesfield Hundred.—The Baror Wm. Heys is the person I recomend, the better to prepare you for your exercise against I meet you in the ffield. I cannot doubt you will give him such allowance as you made me promise of when I had you there. And this method (without any alteration) is what fixed on by

“Yr. ffriend,

“JNO. FFINNEY.”

Then come several receipts all dated the 14th of December, 1715, for “pay.” The four first are from P. Hough, W. Sherwood, E. Low, and W. Heys, Serjeants of the Company, each of whom received three pounds for “twenty-foure days’ servis.” Thomas Milner, William Leigh, George Pearson, and John Bray, Corporals, each acknowledge the receipt of twelve shillings for a similar period of service. John Warrington, Drum Major, of three pounds; and William Ravencroft, and Joseph Owen, Drummers, of two pounds eight shillings each for the same.

In 1733, Mr. Samuel Finney, the son of Captain Finney, before mentioned, took possession of his paternal estate, and would seem to have celebrated the event in a somewhat uproarious manner. The following document, at least, in which his name is conspicuous, justifies the idea:—

“Tuesday next, after the morrow of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the seventh year of King George the Second.” (1793.) “Cheshire.—Upon reading the severall Affidavits of James Gee and one other, Mary Buckley, Edward

Clark, and others; James Upton, William Warsop, and others; Mary Chorlton, Mary Kirk, and one other; Mary Heatcoat, John Dean, and others, it is ordered that the first day of next Term be given to Peter Davenport, Charles Legh, William Whittaker, Daniel Garrett, Samuel Finney, Esquires; Jasper Mottershead, John Lunt, Samuel Daniel, David Rushton, James Hall, Joseph Alcock, George Heald, Nathaniel Rushton, William Nixon, Joseph Rushton, Joshua Janney, Richard Wagg, and Richard Hall, to show cause why an information should not be exhibited against them, for certain riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, assaults, affrayes, and misdemeanors, upon notice of this rule to be given to them respectively in the meantime.—On the motion of Mr. Fenwick."

(By the Court.)

The above, I suppose, has some political meaning, but I cannot make out precisely to what it refers.

RIDLEY MERE, AND NIXON'S PROPHECIES.

In the "Chester Miscellany," (*Chester*, 1750), a collection of articles which appeared in the "Chester Courant" between January, 1745, and May, 1750, appears the following, which, I imagine, relates to Ridley Mere. It is almost the only thing relating to the County which the Volume contains:—

"Tuesday, December 1, 1747.

"——— in Cheshire, Nov. 20, 1747.

"I doubt not, but most people in this county have heard of a Stone found some time ago in an adjacent township, where there was once a great Pool. This Mere, Nixon prophesied should come to be *mown* and *sown*, which many years ago, by draining, came to pass. The stone was discovered by the plough's striking upon it, and was, with no small difficulty, got out of the earth. I have now, by the assistance of our excise-man (a University man, but of too much merit to get anything worth while in the Church), put together the Letters upon it, and at length made out a legible inscription, of which the following lines are a translation:—

“‘TO POSTERITY.

“‘ Whene’er this Stone, now hid beneath the Lake,
 A Steed shall trample, or a Plough shall break,
 Then, O my country ! shalt thou groan distrest,
 Grief swell thine eyes, and Horror chill thy Breast.
 Through all thy Streets, Complaints too just, shall sound,
 Loud as the Billows breaking on the ground.
 Then o’er thy Fields shall Scarlet Dragons stray,
 And Rapine and Pollution mark their way :
 These Pests in Swarms the peaceful Vale shall fright,
 Still fierce to threaten, still afraid to fight :
 The plenteous Year’s whole Product they’ll devour,
 And Fruit insatiate pluck, and crop the Flow’r :
 And glutt’ning on the industrious Peasant’s Spoil,
 Rob without fear, and fatten without Toil.
 Then servile Prelates, with their servile Priests,
 Shall, self-debas’d, become the Scoffer’s jests.
 Her once firm Sons shall urge Britannia’s doom ;
 And Patriots erst shall Parricides become.
 In Domes deprived of Heaven’s Free Gift, the Light,
 Shall Albion’s Sons endure a Greenland night.
 Then Edicts shall go forth the cars among,
 And tax-clogg’d wheels drag heavily along.
 O’er Europe’s world, shall discord stretch her wings,
 Embroiling Emperors, Queens, and States, and Kings.
 On Belgia’s soil shall British Hosts be strewn,
 Slain in her Feuds and Quarrels not their own.
 Then the proud Lillies shall o’erspread the Plain,
 Repeat their Triumphs, and enlarge the Reign ;
 While that once mighty Terror of the Field,
 The Lion, shall to these famed Lillies yield ;
 He, too, shall crouch to mean, ignoble Force,
 Cow’d, kick’d and trampled by a Wretched Horse.’ ”

LETTER FROM THE NUNS OF SAINT MARY’S OF
 CHESTER, TO ELEANORA, QUEEN OF HENRY III.
 A. D. 1253.

(ROYAL LETTER, No. 542, TOWER COLLECTION, ORIG. LATIN.)

(Communicated by THOMAS TOPHAM, Esq.)

“ The date of this piteous petition is probably about 1253,
 when Queen Eleanor exercised the office of Regent of England.

It was successful in the attainments of its object, for the name of Dame Alicia de la Haye occurs in the list of prioresses of St. Mary's, in the year 1264, given in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. iv., p. 312. That of her predecessor, Dame Alicia, of Stockport, is not there given. The monastery of St. Mary's at Chester, which is supposed to have been afterwards merged in this nunnery, was founded before the Norman conquest. It is mentioned in *Domesday Book*, vol. 1, p. 263, and was standing at the time of the dissolution, in the reign of King Henry VIII. The site was immediately north-west of the castle walls, and in a small field adjoining the City Walls, the pointed arch of a doorway was existing about thirty years since, which formed a part of the ancient nunnery. Many beautiful fragments of architecture were found in making the late alterations, and also many of the bones of the nuns, who had slumbered for centuries in the dust below.

“To the most excellent lady Eleanora, by God's grace queen of England, lady of Ireland, duchess of Normandy and Aquitaine, countess of Anjou, her humble convent of nuns of St. Mary of Chester, wishes her, if she pleases, health and happy success to her utmost desires.

“When our prioress, of happy memory, Lady Alicia of Stockport, lately went the way of all flesh, we having quickly sent a messenger about it to our most excellent Lord Henry, by God's grace, the illustrious King of England, according to the tenor of his benignant reply,* by a special letter of ratification sent to you on the morrow of St. Lawrence, the Martyr's day,† having invoked the aid of the Holy Spirit, without any condition or reclamation, unanimously and cordially elected the Lady Alicia de

* There seems to be an omission between the words “de” and “sui” in the original, which runs thus:—“De sui benigni responsi per literam specialem vobis transmissum, &c.” It should probably be read “de tenore.”

† August 11th.

la Haye, our sub-prioress, a woman deserving commendation for her life and conduct, as our prioress, all things thereto appertaining being canonically observed. Therefore, it is that, mentally throwing ourselves at the feet of your excellency, since bowels of pity and mercy grow in you, we humbly and devoutly seek that you will deign, by the instinct of Divine compassion, to confirm the said Alicia as our prioress to our miserable convent, amidst its multiplied desolations. For so greatly are we reduced, that we are compelled every day to beg abroad our food, slight as it is. The very secret places of our afflicted hearts cry out therefore to you, expecting the wished-for effect of our pious petition. And we, each one of us, will, as is fitting, and as we formerly did, now in future much more devoutly, offer prayers to the Lord for you and yours. May your ladyship ever farewell in the Lord !”

LIST OF BOOKS, TRACTS, MSS., &c., RELATING TO LANCASHIRE HISTORY.

“A serious dissuasive from an intended subscription for continuing the Races upon Kersal Moor, addressed to the inhabitants of Manchester and parts adjacent.” *Manchester*, Printed for R. Whitworth, 1733, pp., 31.

The late Wm, Ford, the intelligent Bookseller, of Manchester, always attributed this Pamphlet to our well-known local Poet, John Byrom, A.M. (not Dr., as was generally, but erroneously, believed). It is on the gloomy rigid side of the question, which too much prevails at the present time; but it speedily met with a good tempered bantering reply in the following Tract.

“Remarks upon the Serious Dissuasive, from an intended Subscription, for continuing the Races, &c., with a serious dissuasive word or two to the Dissuader.” *Manchester*, Printed by and for R. Whitworth, &c., 1733, 8vo., pp. 32.”

This was considered to be written by a W. Cattell, who displays considerable humour and tact, and anticipates "that more rational and conscientious Christians will still subscribe to the lawfulness of a Race than to the Utopian Divinity" of the Dissuader.

"The History of the worthy Martyr, John Bradford, (who was born in Manchester), with a particular of his Life, Acts, &c. Also the Life of the Rev. Rich. Rothwell, (who was born in Bolton-le-Moors), with an account of his Conversion, Ministry, &c. Likewise the Life and Martyrdom of George Marshe, (who was born in the Parish of Dean), containing a full account of his Troubles, examinations, &c. Also, the particulars respecting the Print of a Foot on the Flag, shewn at Smithill's Hall, near Bolton, &c." *Bolton*, Printed by B. Jackson, 8vo., pp. 434. The copy used is on indifferent paper, and without date; but there is a tolerably engraved print introduced, "Barlow Sculp., London," being "a representation of the Burning of George Marsh, at West-Chester, April 24th, 1555. Published as the Act directs, October 2nd, 1787, by B. Jackson, Bolton."

This copious title page sufficiently shows the nature of the contents of the Book, George Marsh and the foot print on a flag in Smithell's Hall, now the residence of Peter Ainsworth, Esq., form the subject of one of Roby's "Traditions of Lancashire."

"The King's Majesties Declaration to his Subjects, Concerning lawfull Sports to be used." *London*, 1618, 4to, pp. 9.

We introduce this little Tract as shewing the state of Lancashire at that time, on a subject still producing much acrimonious feeling.

It recites his Majesty's return the preceding year out of Scotland, and commands his directions then given in Lancashire to be published, proceeding:—

"Whereas, we did justly, in our Progresse through Lancashire, rebuke some Puritans and precise People, and tooke order that

the like unlawfull carriage should not be used by any of them hereafter, in the prohibiting and unlawfull punishing of our good people for using their lawfull Recreation and honest exercises upon Sundays, after the afternoone Sermon or Service.”—“ Another inconvenience is, that this prohibition barreth the meaner and common sort of people from using such exercises as may make their bodies more able for warre, and in place thereof, sets up filthy tiplings and drunkenness, and breeds a number of idle and discontented speeches in their Alehouses. For when shall the common people have leave to exercise, if not upon the Sundayes and Holydayes, seeing they must apply their labour, and winne their living in all working days ?” “ And as for our good peoples lawfull Recreation ; Our pleasure likewise is, That after the end of Divine Service, Our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawfull Recreation ; such as dancing, (either men or women), Archerie, (for men), leaping, vaulting, or any other such harmelesse Recreation, nor from having of May-Games, Whitson Ales, and Morris-Dances, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therewith used, &c.

Slate. (R.) “ History of the Rise and Progress of the Lancashire Congregational Union and Blackburn Independent Academy.” 1840, 8vo., plates.

I have a MS. Note, but from whence obtained I do not recollect, as follows :—

In 1613 was published “ Strange News from Lancashire,” a Pamphlet by a Revd. Gentleman, containing an Account of a Prodigious monster that was born at Adlington, in Lancashire, with two bodies joined to one back.

“ Memoirs of the Life of Barton Booth, Esq., with his character, To which are added, several Poetical Pieces written by himself, &c. London, 1733, 8vo., pp. 58.”

He was a native of Barton, in the parish of Eccles, and a better account of him is in the “ Biog. Britannia” subnomine. See also 4, Cibber’s Lives of the Poets, p. 178, and 3, Baines’s Hist. of Lancashire, p. 158.

“The History of the Late Conspiracy against the King and the Nation, with a Particular Account of the Lancashire Plot, and all the other attempts and Machinations of the disaffected Party, since his Majesty’s Accession to the Throne. *London, 1696, 8vo,*”

This somewhat rare volume was written by James Abbadie, Dean of Killala, Ireland. It first appeared, entitled,

“*Histoire de la Conspiration derniere d’Angleterre, avec le detail des diverses entreprises contre le Roi et la Nation, qui ont precedé ce derniere. Londres, 1696.*”

See Biog. Brit for an account of Abbadie, where we are told that the Book was written by order of King William, III., and the original papers necessary for compiling it were furnished by the Earl of Portland and Sir William Trumball, Secretary of State, but so scarce, that it is known to a very few.

It is interesting as connected with the many families in Lancashire, charged with being concerned in a *Plot* of doubtful reality, and the Trials which took place in Manchester.

“The Time and exact Relation of the Death of two Catholics, who suffered for their Religion at the Summer Assizes, held at Lancaster in the year 1628. Republished with some additions, an Account of a wonderful cure wrought by the intercession of one of them, F. Edmund Arrowsmith, a Priest of the Society of Jesus, in the person of Thomas Hawarden, son of Caryl Hawarden of Appleton, within Widness in Lancashire. The Death of the generous Lay-man Richard Herst was not to be omitted, that the happy Cause, which united them in their Sufferings, may jointly preserve their Memories.” *London 1737, 8vo.* This is a long title for a thin book of pp. xii and 68—with two neat portraits of Arrowsmith and Herst. Besides these, a former owner of the copy now used, has introduced another print, of the leading of Arrowsmith from Lancaster Castle to the place of execution. It is engraved by Slack, and evidently from some other work published by T. Haydock, Manchester.

The wonderful cure alluded to, was effected, it seems, by the

application of the *dead hand* of the holy Man Arrowsmith, and which is still preserved, with religious care, at Sir W. Gerrard's, at least, so a MS. note states.

"Alexis, or the Worthy Unfortunate, Being a true Narrative of a Young Gentleman, whose Ruin was occasioned by the late Rebellion." London, 1748, 8vo. 114.

The sufferings here detailed occurred on the passing of the Pretender, and his rabble rout through Lancashire, and are given in Letters "From Mr. J——n L——r——nce, at Manchester, to Mr. H——n——y L——r——nce, in London," the first of which is dated "Manchester, Jan. 4, 1745."*

Curr.—"A Letter to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., President of the Manchester and Salford Auxiliary Bible Association." By the Rev. J. Curr. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 24, 1821.

The Same.—"An Address to the Public, occasioned by the recent Letters of the Rev. Melville Horne and the Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, on the subject of Bible Associations." By the Rev. Joseph Curr, of St. Augustine's Chapel. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 28, 1821.

The Same.—"Catholicism; or the Old Rule of Faith Vindicated from the attack of W. Roby." By the Rev. Joseph Curr. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 48, 1821,

Horne.—"A Letter to the Rev. Joseph Curr, occasioned by his Letter to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., President of the Manchester and Salford Auxiliary Bible Society." By the Rev. Melville Horne, Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 36, n. d.

The Same.—"Anti-Curr; or the Protestant Address to the Public." By the Rev. Melville Horne, Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, Manchester, 8vo. pp. 44, n. d.

The Same.—"The Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition." Part First. By the Rev. Melville Horne. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 8, n. d.

The Same.—"A Warning Voice to Manchester." By the Rev. Melville Horne. 12mo. pp. 8, n. d.

* So far contributed by F. R. Atkinson, Esq.

The Same.—"Private Judgment Asserted." By the Rev. Melville Horne. 12mo. pp. 8, N. D.

The Same.—"Forbidding to Marry." By the Rev. Melville Horne. 8vo. pp. 8, 1822.

The Same.—"The Congratulation ; an Address to Protestants, on the Papal Controversy in Manchester." By the Rev. Melville Horne. 8vo. pp. 38, 1822.

"An Address to the Inhabitants of Manchester, particularly of the labouring classes, occasioned by the Rev. Melville Horne's Warning Voice." By a Catholic Layman. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 14, 1821.

Roby.—"Protestantism ; or an Address, particularly to the labouring classes, in Defence of the Protestant Principles, 'That the Scriptures, not Tradition, are the Rule of Faith,' occasioned by the late Controversial attacks of the Rev. J. Curr." By W. Roby. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 40, 1821.

The Same.—"Protestantism ;" the Second Part, &c. &c. &c. By W. Roby. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 40, 1822.

The Same.—"Protestantism ;" the Third Part, &c. &c. &c. By W. Roby. Manchester, 8vo. pp. 32, 1822.

(*To be continued.*)

SIR GEORGE BEESTON AND THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

Sir George Beeston, whose monument is in Bunbury Church, is stated by Lysons in his *Magna Britannia* (Cheshire p. 545) to have been a brave veteran, and one of Queen Elizabeth's Admirals at the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in 1588 ; that he died in 1601, at the great age of 102 years, and that consequently he must have been in his 89th year when he was knighted for his services in the memorable sea fight above mentioned. In the "*Harleian Miscellany*, Vol. 2, 163," is the following cotemporary account of Sir Geo. Beeston's conduct in the action of the 29th June, 1588 :—

“Within a while after, Sir John Hawkins, in the *Victory*, accompanied with Edward Fenton, Captain of the *Mary Rose* with George Beeston, Captain of the *Dreadnought*, and Richard Hawkins, in the *Swallow*, with the rest of the Squadron, put themselves forward and broke through the midst of the Spanish Fleet; where there began a vehement conflict, continuing all the morning, wherein every Captain did very honourable service. Among the rest Captain Beeston deserved special praise. Unto this fight came the Lord Admiral, accompanied with the Earl of Cumberland, the Lord Thomas Howard, and the Lord Sheffield, and in that place, where the fight was made and the victory was gotten, they were publicly commended, that of their own accord had made shew of the fruits answerable to the hope before conceived of them.”

The public spirit was thoroughly aroused at the period of this Invasion, and the following extract, also from the “*Harleian Miscellany*,” Vol. 2, 78, though only given as “reported,” and not from the Author’s personal knowledge, is sufficiently in harmony with the popular feeling to be estimated worthy of credit.

* * “The Earl of Darby also, though he was in Flanders, from whence he came lately, yet his Son, the Lord Strange, lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire, in his absence is said to have raised a great power of horsemen. And to shew the popular affection to the earl in his country, I heard it for certain reported, that, when the earl continued longer in Flanders than they liked, and doubting of his return, for that they supposed the Duke of Parma would stay him and the other commissioners there, the people of his country, in a generality, did amongst themselves determine, that the Lord Strange, the earl’s son, and all the manhood of Lancashire and Cheshire, would go over the seas and fetch the earl home. A matter for no purpose to be spoken of, but to note the force of the love which the people do bear to the earl, who, with his son, is much against the pope.”

J. P.

CHURCH LEY FOR OPENSHAW IN 1694.

(Copied from the Original Paper in the possession of Mr. Higson, of Droylsden.)

“30 January, 1694.

“Two Church Lays being taxed upon the Township of Openshaw, being 01 00 00 :—

	s.	D.		s.	D.
“ Saml. Tiping	01	03	John Wallworke ..	02	06
Saml. Matley	01	03	Abraham Beswick...	00	10
Hugh Darlington.....	01	06	Charles Beswick	01	05
Widdow Booth	00	02	Widdow Elbow	00	06
John Chetham	00	05	James Beswick	00	02½
Hugh Grimshaw	00	10	Joseph Birch.....	02	01½
John Smith	00	09	Saml. Beswick	00	10
John Wallworke	00	09	Ralph Mather	00	02
Widow Boardman	01	03	Mathew Tonge	00	64
Richard Boardman	01	03	Saml. Beswick	00	07½
Peeter Tonge	03	00	Richard Taylor	00	07½
Mathew Travis.....	01	05½	Widdow Hilton	00	07½”

MINOR NOTES.

GRINNING LIKE A CHESHIRE CAT.

“ This phrase owes its origin to the unhappy attempts of a sign painter of that county to represent a lion rampant, which was the crest of an influential family, on the signboards of many of the inns. The resemblance of these lions to cats caused them to be generally called by the more ignoble name. A similar case is to be found in the village of Charlton, between Pewsey and Devizes, Wiltshire. A public-house, by the road side, is commonly known by the name of *The Cat at Charlton*. The sign of the house was originally a lion or tiger, or some such animal, the crest of the family of Sir Edward Poore.”—*Pulley’s Etymological Compendium*. Edition of 1853, p. 396.

NOTE.—At Stretton, near Warrington, the lion and the cat appear upon the same signboard. The house is well known, for many miles round, as “The Cat and Lion;” and the following lines are painted as a legend round the pictured animals :—

The lion is strong,
The cat is vicious,
My ale is good,
And so is my liquors.

P.

THE PIG OF WINWICK.

On the exterior of Winwick Church, near Warrington, exists a rude representation of what is locally termed the “Winwick pig;” but which, if unassisted

by the traditions and a local guide, would take a very scientific zoologist to determine its genus. There are two reasons given why its swinish presence should exist in so sacred a position; the first is a tradition said to have been handed down from father to son for many generations, it is something as follows:—When our pious forefathers had resolved to found a parish church at Winwick, in honour of God and Saint Oswald, an appropriate site was selected at some distance from the present edifice; operations were commenced, but every night after the workmen had retired, the materials were transplanted by supernatural agency to the eminence where the present structure stands,—wearied at length by unceasing interruptions, a nocturnal watchman was appointed—night came on,—the builders retired—presently, a huge pig-like animal made its appearance, and, with apparent ease, seized on the foundations, &c, and began to depart. The faithful sentinel, more dead than alive, almost unwittingly, followed,—the pig squeaked, and marched briskly forward, till an eminence was gained, where, as usual, the burthen was deposited, when it chaunted forth the following doggrel:—

On this hill a church shall be built,
And the name of it shall be called Winweek.

On learning the particulars of the interview, it was resolved at once to designate the place Winwick, and to adopt the site pointed out by the mysterious visitant, and in order to hand it down to posterity, the curious representation, as it still exists, was chiselled on the church.—[A few years ago, much curiosity arose respecting a supposed “Red Lion” then, and perhaps now, to be found on St. Peter’s Church, Manchester.]

THE PIG OF WINWICK.

(SECOND VERSION.)

The rude outline of a pig on Winwick Church, is said to commemorate a curious and long obsolete custom. In days of yore, long before parliament had legislated for the relief of the poor and necessitous; the Rectors of Winwick periodically selected one of their tithe pigs, placed a small bell round its neck, and sent it on its mission of house to house visitation, the parishoners warned of its approach by the bell, prepared for it such food and broken meat as their domestic economy could furnish. When night-fall approached piggy returned to the rectory, in this method the gleaner soon became in a fit condition for killing, when the rector divided it amongst the poor of the parish, and turned another tithe pig adrift.

THE MYSTERIOUS ARM.

An old woman, at Lymn, in Cheshire, some years ago, contrary to the advice of her neighbours, persisted in using the water which flowed from one of the old church spouts, at length, however, her sacrilegious visits were suddenly brought to a close, and in a very mysterious manner. It used to be related, that one afternoon she went as usual for the sacred water, and was in the act of holding her earthenware pitcher to the small leaden orifice, when to her amazement, she saw a naked human arm, but thin and sinewy in appear-

ance, make its egress therefrom, and, in a moment, snatch away the vessel from her almost resistless hands, and retreat with its prize to the place from whence it came, the pitcher being so compressed, though not broken, as to allow of its admission into the leaden pipe. From that time she became an altered woman, and never again coveted the sacred water from Lynn Church spout.

CATTLE DISTEMPER.

About the middle of last century, 1744-50, Lancashire and Cheshire, as well as other parts, were visited by a dreadful epidemic amongst black cattle. Government appointed inspectors, who caused infected cows to be killed as soon as the presence of the disease was ascertained, when an allowance was made of £5. if the cow was in calf, and £3. if barren. Daniel Bassnett, yeoman, of Woodhouses, near Frodsham Bridge, was stupid when his cattle were infected, and would not suffer the inspector to approach his premises—eventually, he lost 26 milch and 10 young cows—the whole of his stock—and was ruined.

THE CHILD OF HALE.

There exists a cavity in the sands near Hale, in Lancashire, where tradition asserts on one occasion, the famous “child” fell asleep, and on awaking, he found all his clothes had burst, and so much had he grown during this short nap, that he doubted his own identity, and on his way homewards he was attacked by a furious bull, but so strong had he become, that he caught it by the horns and threw it to an immense distance, after which, his terrified assailant kept at a respectable distance, and suffered him to proceed without further molestation.

ROSTHERN CHURCH BELL.

Whilst engaged in repairing this church tower, many years ago, the men by some inadvertency, suffered one of the bells to fall therefrom, and strangely enough, it quietly rolled to the edge of the mere; after immense toil they succeeded in getting it near to the foot of the tower, when, unfortunately, one of the exhausted labourers impiously said, “he wished the d— had it,” no sooner had the expression escaped his lips, than the bell became agitated,—it violently pushed against them,—it escaped, and swiftly wended its way into the mere below, in vain did they search for it, and as the mere is *bottomless*,—of course it was concluded that the bell had sunk to the regions below,—and strange to say it has never since been seen or heard of.

CURIOUS OCCUPATION.

An old woman born in 1766, and recently dead, could well recollect a tradesman in Stockport, from whom parties used to hire out umbrellas and pillions, (for riding double) at so much per day.

J. H.—D.



EDITED BY

T. W. BARLOW, F.L.S.

WARBURTON OF WARBURTON

WITH the sanction of Mr. Egerton Warburton of Arley, I propose, in the present number of the "Collector," to offer some remarks on the Pedigree of Warburton of Warburton, as inserted in the second edition of Mr. Burke's "Landed Gentry," the papers and correspondence necessary to this purpose

having been placed at my disposal by Mr. Warburton. Before the first publication of Mr. Burke's work, application was

made to Mr. Warburton for a history of his family. In reply, reference was given to the pedigree in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," which had been compiled purposely for that work, from the deeds at Arley, by the Rev. R. Egerton Warburton, father of the present proprietor;* this, and some additional information supplied, were inserted by Mr. Burke. On the appearance, therefore, of a second edition, it occasioned no little surprise to Mr. Warburton, to find that the representatives of the Warburtons of Aughrim, in Ireland, had not only asserted their descent from the Warburtons of Arley, but had jumped to the conclusion that they were the head of the family, and styled themselves "Warburton of Warburton;" the circumstance, too, of this being done without previous communication with any one, rendered it the more unjustifiable.

Without entering at great length into the history of the family, it may be sufficient here to state that, according to Mr. Burke, Peter Warburton, of Warburton and Arley, Esq, the representative towards the latter part of the 16th century, died without male issue, and that then the male representation vested in the descendants of his second brother, George, generally known as "of the Lodge." From Peter, the eldest son of George, also designated as of the Lodge, descended the late Sir Peter Warburton, the fifth baronet, who dying without issue in 1813, Mr. Burke goes back for recovery of the male line to the second son of George, of the Lodge, by name John. This gentleman is said to have married "Miss Holt, of Stubley, in Lancashire, and left a numerous family. Five of his sons were forced to leave Lancashire, 'being greatly persecuted by Crom-

* This MS., now in the library at Arley, is deservedly acknowledged by Ormerod as "a series of evidences compiled with great labour and ability."—Ormerod, *Hist. Ches.* Vol. I. p. 426. A note in the same page mentions the curious detection by the author of an error in the pedigree as given by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, and other heralds, and shows it to have originated in the adoption of the word "mea" in preference to "sna." Both words appear in the deed, but the former is cancelled by the insertion of points underneath.

well's party as known loyalists.' 'The younger children, with their mother, remained at the family seat, where the father lay for a long time concealed in a cave, which had been contrived to shelter him from the animosity of the party of the Parliament. The two eldest of the five who left Lancashire settled in Ireland. The eldest, George, had a son named Robert, who *d. s. p.* The second, John Warburton, Esq., advanced £8,000 to Charles I. in his necessity. He went to Ireland about 1635, where he married and had a son, Richard Warburton, Esq." From this Richard, who was Clerk to the Irish House of Commons in 1661, the pedigree is traced until it terminates with the name of Mr. Eliot Warburton (eldest son of the late George Warburton, Esq., of Aughrim, in Ireland), the well known author of "The Crescent and Cross." This "new story" was alleged to be principally founded on a pedigree drawn up and signed by the late Sir Ralph Bigland, and then in the possession of the Irish family. From this it will be understood that the claim of Mr. Eliot Warburton, with which alone I propose here to deal, hinged entirely on the question of his descent from John, the second son of George Warburton, of the Lodge, whose son John, the assumed progenitor of the Irish branch, migrated to Ireland, as before stated, in 1635. And, in so putting it, it will be seen that I am simply reasoning on Mr. Burke's *facts*, and without for the present impugning their accuracy. It may be said, however, with reference to the date and the alleged cause of the emigration of John, the grandson of Mr. George Warburton, that "he could not have been driven to Ireland by the persecution of the parliamentary party" at that time, "since the civil wars commenced only in 1642, and the King's cause was not desperate before 1646, and "*Cromwell's*" power was not established before 1647 or 8; so that either the date is wrong by ten or twelve years, or the cause of removal is incorrectly stated."

Mr. Egerton Warburton, while staying at a friend's house in the summer of 1847, happened accidentally to open Burke's "Landed Gentry," and so for the first time became aware of this

new claim. He at once caused inquiries to be instituted for the purpose of thoroughly sifting the evidence on which it was based, and, if possible, arriving at the truth. The examination of Bigland's Pedigree of Warburton, in the Herald's College, with other documents, led the gentleman who conducted the inquiry at once to the following conclusion respecting the identity of John Warburton, who married Miss Holt (he being the *claimed* ancestor, be it remembered, of the Irish branch of the family), with John, the second son of Mr. George Warburton, of the Lodge. Mr. T. W. King, Rouge Dragon, writes as follows:—

“It appears that Mr. Burke makes John Warburton the second son of George Warburton by Elizabeth Hesketh, to have married a Miss Holt, of Stubley, and from whom he makes Mr. Eliot Warburton a descendant. On reference to the Visitation of Cheshire, in 1664, this John stands without any wife to him, a circumstance which has been followed by Ormerod. Upon turning to Bigland's Pedigree of Warburton, in the Herald's College, I find the following:—

THOMAS WARBURTON of Bank, and = MARY da. of Ley, of Co. Lanc.
Walsall in Bury, Co. Lanc. (who
begins the Pedigree.)

JOHN WARBURTON of Bank and Wal- = . . . da. of John Holt, of Hollin
sall, Buried at Bury. Grove and Stubley, Co. Lanc.

JOHN WARBURTON, 2nd Son, went to Ireland on account of his father's persecution by Cromwell, being a great Royalist. His issue now living in Ireland. (1769.)

“The Pedigree in Burke professes to give the descent from the marriage of John Warburton and Miss Holt, but so far from any identity between John the second son of George being shewn, and THE JOHN who married Miss Holt, Bigland's Pedigree refutes any presumed identity, by making him the son of a Thomas, as just set forth. This answers your first and prin-

cipal question—*whether there is any evidence to shew the identity of John Warburton who married Miss Holt with John the second son of George of the Lodge*; what evidence there is being against such identity, and there is no pedigree in this office to shew it.”

With reference to the alleged marriage of John Warburton and Miss Holt, one of our most distinguished local antiquaries further writes thus :—

“ This statement is without foundation. I have a large collection of Stubbley and Castleton evidences, and an elaborate pedigree of the family, deduced from original documents, but no one of the name of Warburton occurs.”

These facts would seem to have placed the question beyond further dispute, inasmuch as the very pedigree on which the claim is made, disposes of it ; but to the accuracy of Mr. King's statement, it was objected that he had not seen the pedigree, then in Ireland, which was “ an original of Bigland's, drawn up formally as a pedigree, and at least entitled to equal weight with that Mr. King quoted from,” which was yet to be proved to be “ a regular pedigree.” The pedigree in question was at last obtained from Ireland, by Mr. Acton Warburton (brother of Mr. Eliot Warburton), and by him submitted to Sir Charles Young, Garter King, for his inspection and opinion. The result is contained in the following extract from a letter, dated 9th May, 1848, from Mr. Acton to Mr. Egerton Warburton. Sir Charles Young, it should be stated, had “ been under Bigland when holding the same situation, and was well acquainted with his books, handwriting, &c.” After “ referring to the books and pedigrees” in Sir Charles's possession, and also “ found that from which Mr. King copied the descent he forwarded to you,” “ the conclusion,” says Mr. A. Warburton, “ at which we arrived was that that descent is the correct one,—*i.e.* that John Warburton, who married Miss Holt, instead of being John Warburton, son of George of the Lodge, is son of a certain Thomas Warburton, of Walsall, County Lancaster. Mr. Burke was led into the error by the statement in the pedigree I send you, viz. ; that John, who mar-

ried Miss Holt, was son of George of the Lodge. Sir Charles Young, however, says, that so much of his pedigree, *i.e.* the portion commencing with John, who married Miss Holt, is an interpolation by a different hand from the rest, which is by Sir Ralph Bigland (the black ink by himself, the red by his clerk), and an erroneous insertion in a character with which he is unacquainted; and he tells me that John Warburton, Somerset Herald, grandson of John of Bury, was never able to affiliate his great grandfather, Thomas, or connect him with the Warburtons of Arley. The same inquiries which showed this pedigree of Bigland's to be erroneous in this point, showed that Richard Warburton, who was Clerk to the Irish House of Commons, in 1661, could not have been the son of that John who was son to John the husband of Miss Holt, of Stubble. Sir C. Young pointed out that the dates appearing in his collections rendered this impossible. Consequently, the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Burke respecting the sufferings of John's family from the Cromwellites, &c., though appearing in the accounts of John of Bury's family, do not belong to our history." Mr. Acton Warburton concludes by expressing his regret that this error should have got into print, "and thanking his opponent for" raising the question, "as it will save us from the offence as well as the pain of perhaps a future discovery, that we had, though unconsciously, permitted the dissemination of what was not fact." And he then adds:—"The account shall, of course, be set right in the next edition of the book."

Mr. Burke, however, has not done his part in correcting the error which he had been the means of disseminating, and Mr. Egerton Warburton has, therefore, been driven, in self-defence, to a publication of the facts as before set forth.

NOTE.—It will be seen that in the above statement I have simply adhered to the single point on which the whole question hinged, *viz.*, the identity of John Warburton, who married Miss Holt, with John, Son of George Warburton, Esq., of the Lodge.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AND THE "FORTY-FIVE."

(*From an Account of Handforth and Sir William Brereton, in the "Literary and Historical Associations" of Cheshire, by T. W. BARLOW.*)

"Should the visitor to Handforth retrace his steps northwards, he will pass through the village of Cheadle, in whose church he may still contemplate the monumental effigy of the last male representative of the Handford branch of the Brereton family. In the Handford Chapel, on the south side of the church, on an altar tomb, reposes the effigy of the Knight, in armour, bare-headed, with flowing hair, and with the head resting on a helmet and plume of feathers. On the side of the tomb is the inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Thomas
Brereton of Handforth Baronett
Who married Theodosia, Daughter
to the Right Honourable Humble
Lord Ward and the Lady Frances
Baronesse Dudley, hee departed
this life the 7th of January
Anno Dom: 1673
Ætatis suæ 43".

"On crossing Cheadle Bridge, he will be carried back in imagination, on viewing the bed of poplars which still flourishes there, to the time when the young Pretender, buoyant with hope and full of energy, crossed the Mersey at this spot with his army, on a bridge formed with the trunks of similar trees. On the Cheshire bank he was welcomed by some of the Cheshire gentry, who had come out to meet him, among whom was the venerable Mrs. Skyring, of whom the following affecting story has been recorded (Lord Mahon's 'Forty-Five,' p. 84): 'As a child, she had been lifted up in her mother's arms to view the happy landing at Dover of Charles the Second. Her father, an old cavalier, had afterwards to undergo, not merely neglect, but oppression from that thankless monarch; still,

however, he and his wife continued devoted to the royal cause, and their daughter grew up as devoted as they. After the expulsion of the Stuarts, all her thoughts, her hopes, her prayers, were directed to another restoration. Ever afterwards, she had, with rigid punctuality, laid aside one-half of her yearly income to remit for the exiled family abroad, concealing only the name of the giver, which she said was of no importance to them, and might give them pain if they remembered the unkind treatment she had formerly received. She had now parted with her jewels, her plate, and every little article of value she possessed, the price of which she laid in a purse at the feet of Prince Charles, while straining her dim eyes to gaze on his features, and pressing his hand to her shrivelled lips, she exclaimed with affectionate rapture, 'Lord! now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!' It is added that she did not survive the shock when, a few days afterwards, she was told of the retreat." My object in introducing the above extract here, is to obtain some information, if possible, concerning the excellent Mrs. Skyring.

STATE OF THE PRISON AT LANCASTER, IN 1664.

On the 29th of June, 1664, Margaret Fell and George Fox, who had traversed from the assizes in January, were tried at Lancaster for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy. George Fox was the founder of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and Mrs. Fell was one of his disciples. The name of Fell is still in existence in Warrington, and probably in other places in the county, and persons of that name still hold to Quaker opinions. Margaret Fell appears to have been a woman of great ability, and argued with great spirit that the Bible commanded Christians to "swear not at all." Her chief offence was that of having meetings for worship in her house; and it appeared at her trial, that if she would have given security to discontinue these meetings, the prosecution would not have been

instituted. Upon hearing this the judge offered, if she would give the required security, then to dismiss the case against her ; but she answered, " I and those that meet in my house, meet and worship God in obedience to his doctrine and command," Ultimately the jury returned a verdict for the King. Her sentence does not appear. George Fox was more successful in escaping for the time, proving several errors in the indictment ; but was immediately questioned again, the oath tendered, and refused, and being again put upon trial, he traversed to the next assizes. Each prisoner wrote an account of the trials ; and in that by Margaret Fell it appears that, after her trial, the judge said, " Mistress Fell, you wrote to me concerning your prisons, that they are bad and rains in, and are not fit for people to lie in ; and I answered, the sheriff doth know, and hath been told of it several times ; and now it is raining, if you will send to see, at this present, you may see whether they be fit for people to lie in or no ; and Colonel Kirby stood up and spoke to the judge to excuse the sheriff and the badness of the room ; and I spoke to him, and said, if you were to lie in it yourselves you would think it hard, but your minds is only in cruelty to commit others, as William Kirby hath done, who hath committed ten of our friends, and put them into a cold room, where there was nothing but bare boards to lie on, where they have laid several nights, some of them old ancient men, above three-score years of age, and known to be honest men in their country where they live. And when William Kirby was asked why they might not have liberty to shift for themselves for beds ? he answered and said, they were to commit them to prison, but not to provide prisons for them. And we asked him who should do it then ? and he said, the King : and then the judge spoke to him and said, they should not do so, but let them have prisons fit for men." George Fox also complained. He says, " I desired the judge to send some to see my prison, being so bad, they would put no creature they had in it, it was so windy and rainy ; and so I was had away to prison, and some justices, with Colonel

Kirby, went up to see it; and when they came up in it, they durst scarcely go in it, it was so bad, rainy, and windy, and the badness of the floor, and others that came up said it was a * * * I being removed out of the prison I was in formerly; and so Colonel Kirby told me I should be removed from that place ere long."

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO CHESHIRE HISTORY.

(Addenda to List printed in First Volume.)

"A Guide to Marple Lyme Park, &c., with a Description of the Romantic Scenery and Picturesque Views in the surrounding country, including Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and North Wales." pp 38. Ashton-under-Lyne, L. Swallow, 1845.

Stock.—"A Guide to Alderley Edge." By W. Keating Stock. (28 pages.) 2nd edition. Manchester, Joseph Gillett, 1844.

Osborne.—"A Sketch of the Parish of Prestbury." By Geo. Yarnold Osborne. Macclesfield, printed by J. Swinnerton, Courier-office, 1840, pp. 61.

Marshall.—"A Sermon preached in St. Mark's Church, Dukinfield, on Saturday afternoon, August 12, 1849, by the Rev. Charles Marshall, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Sydenham, Kent, for the liquidation of a Debt upon the Church and Schools." Printed by Thomas Harrild, London, for private circulation, 1849, pp. 31.

"Manchester Socinian Controversy, with Introductory Remarks and an Appendix." London, 1825. (Contains brief notices of old Nonconformist Chapels in Cheshire.)

Capesthorpe.—"Whitsuntide Ramble to Capesthorpe Park." Printed by Swinnerton and Brown, Macclesfield, x. d.

"The History and Topography of Cheshire, with Biographical Sketches, &c. &c., and a neat Map of the County." Lon-

don, 1820. [In the series of Pinnoek's County (catechetical) Histories.]

Chester.—"The Stranger's Companion in Chester; a new Edition, embellished with Woodcuts, Etchings, and a Plan of the City." Printed for G. Batenham, by Evans and Son, Foregate-street, N. D., pp. 71.

"Half-Holiday Excursions, or Topographical, Historical, and Biographical Notices of the most picturesque places within an afternoon's walk from Manchester.—Rostherne, Bowdon, Dunham Park, and Altrincham." Manchester, R. Whitmore, 1844, N. D.

Palmer.—"Report on the Improvement of the Rivers Mersey and Irwell, between Liverpool and Manchester." By. H. R. Palmer, F R.S., V.P. Inst. C.E. London, Weale, 1840.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF CAPTAIN JAMES DAWSON, THE HERO OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD OF "JEMMY DAWSON."

Who that has "heaved a sigh" over the pathetic story of "Jemmy Dawson," a tale "so sad, so tender, and so true" that "seldom shall ye hear" its like, but has longed to know something more of the hero of a Ballad which has alike immortalised its subject and its author. According to the History of the Rebellion of '45, by Mr. Robert Chambers, "James Dawson, the son of a Gentleman of Lancashire, was attached to a young Lady of good family and fortune, when some youthful excesses induced him to run away from College and join the insurgents. Had he obtained the Royal Mercy or been acquitted, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of his marriage. When it was ascertained that he was to suffer death, the inconsolable young lady* determined to witness the execution, and she accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney-coach, accompanied by a Gentleman nearly related to her and one female friend. She got near enough to see all the dreadful preparations, without

* For a further note respecting this young lady see p. 32.

betraying any extravagant emotions; she also succeeded in restraining her feelings during the progress of the bloody tragedy; but when all was over, and the shouts of the multitude rang in her ears, she drew her head back again into the coach, and crying, 'My dear! I follow thee—I follow thee! sweet Jesus, receive both our souls together!' fell upon the neck of her companion, and expired in the very moment she was speaking." Such is the affecting story on which Shenstone's truly exquisite ballad is founded. By the kind attention of a Gentleman* connected with the Captain's family, I have become possessed of the following particulars respecting his history, and, I doubt not, they will be acceptable to others. Captain Dawson was the son of Willam Dawson, of Manchester, gent. (also styled Doctor and Apothecary), by his first wife (he left no surviving issue by his second), Elizabeth, daughter and co-representative of Richard (only?), son of John Allen, of Redivales (ancestor of the Byroms, of Kersall), who during the civil wars was a zealous royalist and adherent to the Earl of Derby, in consequence of which he lost much property. The same gentleman was generally stiled in those days the "golden tanner." The captain's father, William, was the son of Jonas Dawson, of Barnsley, draper, who married Jane Wolstenholme, of Hopwood. William, their son, became possessed of very considerable real and personal estates, including a house at Barnsley, and "the cottage" in Manchester. He died on the 20th of March, 1763, aged 67, and is buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester. Lady Barbara Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Charles, first Duke of Cleveland, was a benefactress to him and his family. The children of William Dawson were—James, the rebel captain, William, of Lincoln's Inn, Elizabeth and Sarah. James became a captain in the Manchester regiment, raised by Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, and was finally executed on Kennington Common, as before narrated. His admission to St. John's College,

* J. Fred. Beaver, Esq., of Manchester.

Cambridge, is dated 21st October, 1737, and the register describes him as :—"Jacobus Dawson Lancastræ filius natus et literis institutus apud Salford in eodem Comitatu sub Magistro Clayton, admissus pensionarius minor Tutore et fide Jussore Magistro Wrigley Oct. 21, 1737, anno Ætatis 20^{mo}." He matriculated on the 27th of December following. In 1746 he was indicted for high treason (committed 18th November, 1745, five days before the taking of Carlisle by the rebels), and accused by witnesses for the prosecution of "having appeared as captain, at review, at Macclesfield"; "beaten up for volunteers at Derby"; "been seen at head of company, at Penrith and other places"; and also been one of the rebel garrison taken at Carlisle on the 30th of December, 1745 (see 18 Howell's state trials, 374). William Dawson, the second son, and of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, was born in March, 1720, and resided at "the cottage" in Manchester. He died *s. p.* on the 17th August, 1780, and is buried in Lady Barbary Fitzroy's grave, in the Collegiate Church, the origin of this step being explained in his epitaph. The second sister, Sarah, seems to have died unmarried, and by that of his eldest sister Elizabeth with William Broome, of Didsbury, gentleman, the Broomes became the representatives of this branch of the Dawson family. Mr. Broome, last mentioned, was the owner of considerable estates in Didsbury, Withington, and other surrounding townships. His marriage with Elizabeth was before 24th March, 1749. She died in 1764, he in 1781, and both are buried at Didsbury. Their eldest son and heir was William Broome, of Didsbury, Esq., a justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster, who died without issue in 1810. He had several brothers and sisters, but whether any were married, and had issue, and if so, in which the representation vests, I am not aware.

I am desirous, however, of closing this sketch of poor "Jemmy Dawson's" family history, with a query, which seems to arise out of the latter portion of it, and beginning with a *poem*, it may not be amiss to end with a *poet*.

Was William Broome, the coadjutor of Pope, in the translation of the "Odyssey," of the Didsbury Family? Broome is said by his biographers to have been a *Cheshire* man; this, however, is no obstacle, inasmuch as Didsbury is close to the edge of that county.

SOME PARTICULARS RELATING TO CAPTAIN EDGE, THE CAPTOR OF LORD DERBY, AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER.

The same gentleman whose kindness I had to acknowledge in transmitting the Notes relating to the Rebel Captain, "Jemmy Dawson," has also obligingly forwarded me the following information respecting Captain Edge. "I may say," he writes, "whilst on the subject of the Civil Wars, that when I was at Chester, a few weeks ago, I looked at a few wills there, with a view to ascertain the parentage of Captain Edge, the 'Lancashire Man,' to whom Lord Derby surrendered (see 'Civil War Tracts,' published by the Chetham Society, p. 311). I found there a will, which is *probably* that of the *father* of the Captain. The following is a Copy of my Note of the Will:—

"26 Dec., 1635. I, Oliver Edge, of the Birch Hall Houses, in the County of Lancaster, linnen webster," &c. &c.

"To be buried in the Parish Church or Church Yard of Manchester."

"My Lease or Grant from Sir Humfrey Davenport and Sir Edward Mosley of the Messuage which I inhabit."

"Anne Edge, my wyffe."

"*Oliver* Edge, John Edge, Thomas Edge, Katherine Edge, and Mary Edge, my children."

"My daughter, Elizabeth Knot, in regard I have lately preferred her in marriage with a valuable portion."

"Anthony Schofield, my father-in-law."

"To my loving frend, Mr. Thomas Birche, of the Birche Hall,

gent. [and to my brother, Thomas Edge, or the survivor of them*], until such time as my son, *Oliver* Edge, doth come to the age of 21 years."

"Wife and said Birch, Executors."

"Loving friend, Ralph Worsley, and my loving brother, Thomas Edge, Overseers."

Inventory, dated 20th January, 1635."

"I also examined the Will (dated 29th August, 1696) of 'Oliver Edge, of Birchall Houses, in the parish of Manchester and county of Lancaster, gent.' It was proved 21st May, 1697, by his son, Ebenezer Edge. Whether he was the Captain or not does not appear."

The last Will contains mention of "my son Ebenezer Edge;" "the children of my daughter Mary, deceased, late wife of John Gaythorne, viz., Thomas Gaythorne, Anne, wife of William Throp, &c. &c."; my daughter Hannah, "wife of Richard Bayley," and "my reverend and worthy friends Henry Finch, of Manchester, clerk, and John Chorlton, of Manchester, clerk."

The following is the Earl's own account of his capture, as given in a letter to his wife from Chester Castle, and given in the volume of Tracts before quoted:—"I escaped a great danger at Wigan, but met with a worse at Worcester, being not so fortunate to meet with any would kill me, and thereby have put me out of the reach of envy and malice. Lord Lautherdale and I having escaped, hired horses, and, falling into the enemy's hands, were not thought worth killing, but have quarters given us by Captain *Edge*, a *Lancashire* man, and one that was so civil to me that I and all who love me are beholden to him." From a further extract from the Memoirs of Captain Hodson, of Coley, who was present on the occasion, "the place being the road about half a mile south of Nantwich," it appears that the Captain "was one Oliver Edge."

* NOTE.—The words within brackets are scored through with the pen in the original.

MINOR NOTES.

LADY ANN BLAND.

This spirited lady resided at Hough End Hall, near Manchester, and ran her coach and six. In 1739 she confided the care of a pup-bloodhound to the care of a neighbour, Mary Birch, who performed the office of wet nurse, and suckled it along with her first child.

WHO WAS THE KITTY OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD OF "JEMMY DAWSON?"

In "Legends of Lancashire" (London, Whittaker and Co., and Cocker Wigan), it is stated (p. 159), that the name of this unfortunate young person was Katherine Norton, that she was "an orphan, and that her parents had been of illustrious rank. She had travelled with a maiden aunt, and as they were residing for a few weeks in the vicinity of Cambridge she had met with young Dawson, and thus commenced an ardent attachment between them."

CURIOUS EPITAPHS AT ALDERLEY.

Close to the south-east corner of the church are a number of gravestones of old date, the earliest is inscribed I G 1610; the next E G 1621; the next REBECCA HOUGH 1647; and the next W B 1658. Amongst them is a stone with the following:—

"Here lyeth the Body of James Gatley who departed this Lyfe the:
6 and was Buryed the: 8 day of March Anno Domini 1674.

Behold in Mee
The Lyfe of Man
Compared by
David to a Span
Let Maides and
Young: Men:
Weepe no mor
This all the ods
I went before."

Beneath the east window are the graves of two former rectors of the parish, Samuel Shipton, B.D. who died in 1670; and Samuel Corker, who died 1712.

The following is at the north side, and dated 1850. It is copied *verbatim et literatim*:—

"My dear Redeemer is above, him will i
Go to see, and all my Friends in Christ
Below shall soon come after me."

J. P.

THE
CHESHIRE & LANCASHIRE HISTORICAL
Collector.

EDITED BY
T. W. BARLOW, F.L.S.

FURTHER PARTICULARS
CONCERNING
"JEMMY DAWSON."



THE following letter,
from Mr. Creyk, the
clergyman who attended
Captain Dawson and his
unfortunate companions in
their last moments, would
seem to have been written
to the mother of one of
them (the address is want-

ing), on the day succeeding that on which the execution took
place:—

“ London, King-street, Soho, July 31st, 1746.

“ Good Madam,—

“ It is with the greatest concern that I have obliged myself to comply with the last request of your Dear Son ; that I would acquaint you with his death, which (as also that of his fellow-sufferers) was in such an heroic and Christian manner, attended with such exemplary patience, resignation, fortitude, and courage, that they have thereby done themselves honour, which will live for ever.

“ Mr. Fletcher, as also all the other gentlemen of the Church of England, received the Sacrament from my hands on Sunday and Tuesday last, and with great piety performed everything suitable to the circumstances of persons in their condition, which, as it was a real comfort to themselves, must be a satisfaction to their friends.

“ And the reflection upon your Son's happiness (which through the mercy and goodness of God I firmly believe) will, I hope, dry up all your tears, with this delightful consideration. that you have been the mother of a son fit for the Kingdom of Heaven.

“ If there be anything in which I can be of service to you here, I beg you will command me, and am, with the greatest truth, madam,

“ Your most faithful and affectionate humble servant.

“ JOHN CREYK.”

We have next Captain Dawson's last Declaration, as made and signed by himself:—

“ Blessed are they that suffer Persecution for Righteousness sake, for theirs is ye kingdom of Heaven.—Mat. ye 5 and 10.”

“ FRIENDS, BRETHREN, AND COUNTRYMEN :

“ I am come to this place (and it's with cheerfulness and resignation I say it) to lay down my Life in defence of my King. and in support of the liberties and properties of you his natural-born subjects, and blessed be the will of God, who (unworthy as

I am) has deign'd to look upon me as no unfit Instrument of executing his Divine Pleasure. I am now on the very last scene of life, and shall in a very few minutes launch into eternity; I therefore solemnly declare, as I shall answer it at the awful and impartial Tribunal before which I must shortly appear, that I firmly believe, and in my conscience am persuaded, that James the 3rd is my only true, lawful, and indisputable Sovereign; that the present Possessor of this Crown and Kingdom is a usurper; that my taking up arms against him was so far from being a crime that it was my indispensable and bounden duty; if I had ten thousand thousand lives, I ought sooner to devote them all to his and my Country's service than to see Right overpowered by Oppression, or Rebellion prevailing over Justice.

"I die, my dear Friends, in the fellowship and communion of the Church of England, and in perfect love and charity with all men. I humbly ask pardon of all those whom I have in any shape, or in any manner, either injured, affronted, or offended, as I do from the bottom of my heart forgive all my Enemies, Persecutors, and Slanderers, and, in an especial manner, Mr. Maddox, who has not only sworn away mine but several other innocent persons' lives (an unchristian-like return for relieving and supporting him when destitute of almost every necessary of life); but this I mention not to upbraid him, God forbid I should. No, my dear Countrymen, I only beg that this, his fatal unhappy delusion, may be a lively and instructive warning both to you and posterity, never to add cruelty to injustice, or to injure your Benefactors only for having partaken of their benefits. And I likewise here solemnly declare that I sincerely forgive the —— (illegible) of the Counsel, the partiality of my Judges, and the misguided zeal of my Jury—'Lay not, O God, my blood to their charge, neither let this my murder rise up against them. Forgive them, Oh! my Father, for they know not what they do.'

"And now, Oh! my God and merciful Father, having thus addressed the Throne of Grace for mine Enemies, let me now

supplicate thy mercy for my poor unworthy self. I now with humility prostrate myself before thee, and beseech thee of thine infinite goodness, to deign to forgive me all my sins, negligences, and ignorances; excuse the frailties and infirmities of my nature, and pardon every levity, excess, and indecency which I have committed against thy Divine Majesty; plead thou my cause, Oh, my sweet Saviour; Oh! let not the transgressions of my youth, or the faults which I have been betrayed into, either through fear, forgetfulness, or surprise, be alleged against me at the Great Day of Judgment. Let that precious blood which was spilt at thy most bitter death on the cross be a sweet smelling sacrifice to turn away thy wrath from thy servant, who is not only now persecuted, but going to die for truth and righteousness' sake. In proportion to the humility of my desires, and the purity of my intention, heighten, Oh! Christ, my reward hereafter. Into thy hands I commend my soul; vouchsafe to save all those whom thou has redeemed with thy precious blood, and make me to be remembered with thy Saints in glory everlasting. Amen."

"The only Document concerning him in the University Records is his signature on matriculation, which took place on the 17th of December, 1737, when he was matriculated as a pensioner. He wrote a bold hand. He never took a degree, nor does he appear to have been subjected to any punishment for irregularity in the University Court held by the Vice-chancellor." Letter from the Registrar of the University of Cambridge, of 24th October, 1833.

LIST OF BOOKS, TRACTS, MSS., &c., RELATING TO LANCASHIRE HISTORY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

* *Aikin* (J. M. D.)—"A Description of the Country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester." 4to. London. 1793.

* *Gregson (Mathew, Esq.)*.—"Portfolio of Fragments relating to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster (in 3 parts), including the Appendix." Folio. Liverpool, 1817.

* ————— "Portfolio, 2nd edition, with additions of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster." By M. Gregson, Esq. F.S.A. Liverpool, 1824.

* *Baines*.—"History, Directory and Gazetteer, of the County Palatine of Lancaster; with a variety of Commercial and Statistical Information, illustrated by Maps and Plans." By Edward Baines. The directory department by W. Parson, 8vo 2 vols.; and 4to 1 vol., of plans of towns, &c. Liverpool, 1824.

Wright and Allen.—"Lancashire: its History, Legends, and Manufactures." By the Rev. G. N. Wright and Thomas Allen, assisted by residents in various parts of the county. 2 vols. 4to., profusely illustrated, n. d., a recent publication.

* *Britton*.—"The Beauties of England and Wales; or original Delineations, topographical, historical, and descriptive of each County, with Engravings." By John Britton, F.S.A. London, 1807. Lancashire, vol. 9.

* *Enfield (William)*.—"An Essay towards the History of Liverpool, drawn up from papers left by W. G. Perry." Folio. London, 1774.

* *James (H. Junr.)*.—"Views in Lithography of Old Halls, &c., in Manchester and the Vicinity." 6 parts, folio. Manchester Lithographic Press, 1821.

* *Hibbert (Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.)*.—"Illustration of the Customs of a Manor in the North of England (Ashton-under-Lyne), during the 15th Century." Edinburgh, 1822.

* *Whittaker (Thomas Dunham, LL.D., F.R.S.)*.—"An History of the original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York." Blackburn, 1801.

* NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk are in the Chetham Library.

* ————— The same work, to which is subjoined, "An Account of the Parish of Cartmell." 3rd edition, revised and enlarged, with additional engravings. London, 1818.

Chetham.—"Some Account of the Blue Coat Hospital and Public Library in the College, Manchester, founded by Humphrey Chetham, Esq. in the year 1651." Manchester, printed by J. Leech, 1815, pp. 18.

Southport.—"History of Southport, situate in North Meols, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, &c. &c., 1830." Printed by Whittle, Preston, pp. 160.

West.—"The Antiquities of Furness; or an account of the Royal Abbey of St. Mary, in the Vale of Nightshade, near Dalton, belonging to the Right Hon. Lord George Cavendish." By Thomas West. London, 1774. 4to.—A new edition, with considerable additions, was published by William Close, 1805. 8vo.

By the same.—"A Guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire." London, 1778, 8vo.

Whittaker (John.)—"The History of Manchester, in four books, by John Whittaker, B.D., F.S.A., &c." Satirized by "Tim Bobbin," in "Curious Remarks on the History of Manchester." 2 vols. 4to. London, 1771.—First volume of this work republished with additions, &c., in 2 vols. 8vo.

Beck.—"Annales Furnesienses; or History and Antiquities of Furness Abbey." By T. A. Beck, Esq. Illustrated with 26 highly-finished Engravings of the Ruins, by Le Keux, &c., from drawings by H. Shaw, F.S.A., with woodcuts, illuminated fac-similes of chartularies, arms, &c. London: Payne, Foss, and Co. (only 250 copies printed), 1845.

Aston.—"The Lancashire Gazetteer; an Alphabetically arranged account of the Hundreds, Market Towns, Boroughs, Parishes, Townships, &c. &c., in the County Palatine of Lancashire, together with Historical Descriptions of the chief places, &c. &c." By Joseph Aston, author of "The Manchester Guide." 1803. 18mo.

By the same.—"The Manchester Guide; a brief Historical Description of the Towns of Manchester and Salford, the Public Buildings, &c." 8vo, 1804, with map of the town.

Rauthmell.—"Antiquitates Bremetonacences; or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough, wherein Overborough is proved the Bremetonacæ of Antoninus; the year when, and the Roman who, erected this Station, collected out of Tacitus; an account of the Garrison there; also of the idol, who was tutelar deity of Overborough; to which is added a description of as many Monuments of Antiquity as have been dug up or discovered there lately, tending to illustrate the history of this once famous station." By Richard Rauthmell, 1746. 4to.

"A Single Sheet Account of Manchester College, with a Cut." Printed by Bettenham, London, 1726.

Enfield and Perry.—"An Essay towards the History of Liverpool," drawn up from papers left by the late Mr. George Perry, and from other materials since collected by William Enfield, with Views, Charts, &c." By P. P. Burdett. London, 1774, Folio. 2nd edition, with additions published the same year.

Wallace.—"A General and Descriptive History of the Ancient and Present State of the Town of Liverpool; comprising a Review of its Government, Police, Antiquities, and Modern Improvements, the progressive increase of Streets, Squares, &c." 2nd edition. Liverpool, 1797. 8vo. Written by W. Wallace.

"The Picture of Liverpool, or Stranger's Guide." 12mo. 1805.

Corry & Perry.—"The History of Liverpool, from the earliest records to the year 1806." By John Corry and G. Perry. 4to. 1806.

Gore.—"Directory of Liverpool." 8vo. 1805.

Moss.—"The Liverpool Guide, including a Sketch of the Environs, with a Map of the Town." By W. Moss. 3rd edition. Liverpool, 1799. 8vo.

Liverpool.—"The History of Liverpool, from the earliest authenticated period to the present time, illustrated with Views of the principal Buildings in the Town and its Vicinity, a Map

of the 'Town, and one of the adjacent Country." Liverpool 1810. 4to.

Collier.—"Curious Remarks on the History of Manchester, by Muscipula Sen." (John Collier, a schoolmaster, better known by the signature of "Tim Bobbin.") London, 1771. 8vo.

Hutton.—"A Description of Blackpool, in Lancashire, frequented for Sea Bathing." By W. Hutton, F.A.S.S. 2nd edition. London, 1804. 8vo. First edition printed in 1788.

Housman (*John*, an agriculturist of Caley, near Carlisle).—"A Descriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other Natural Curiosities in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, &c." 1800. 8vo.

Budworth (*Joseph, Esq.*, late Lieutenant in the Royal Manchester Volunteers).—"A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire." 1794. 8vo. 2nd edition, 1795. 8vo.

Lancaster.—"An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town of Lancaster, collected from the best authorities." London, Ostell, 8vo, 1812.

Wheeler.—"Manchester: its Political, Social, and Commercial History, ancient and modern." By James Wheeler. London, 1842. 1 vol. 8vo.

Hollingworth.—"Mancuniensis; or a History of the Town of Manchester, and what is most memorable concerning it." By R. Hollingworth. 1 vol. 12mo. Manchester, 1839. Printed from the MS. in the Chetham Library.

Booker.—"Memorials of the Church of Prestwich, derived chiefly from unpublished and authentic sources." By John Booker, B.A., curate of Prestwich. Manchester, 1852.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

Preston.—"The Guild Merchant of Preston; or Preston Guild Companion." Being an exact representation, on nineteen copper plates, curiously drawn and engraved, of that ancient

procession, with a letterpress-explanation. &c. &c. Manchester, 1762. 12mo.

——— "An Account and Views of the Guild Merchant of Preston, &c., with a list of the Company at the Balls, &c." Sep., 1762. 8vo.

Lancaster.—"An Account of the Beginning and Erection of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and of the additions made thereunto; and of the honours, royalties, privileges, exemptions which have been granted and confirmed unto John Duke of Lancaster, &c. &c." Derby, printed 1735. 4to. Pp. 15.

Liverpool.—"Proceedings in an Action at Law brought by the Mayor, Burgesses, &c., of Liverpool, for a Recovery of a Penalty under the Bye-law made by them, &c. &c." Taken in shorthand, by W. Gurney. Liverpool, 1796.

Lancaster.—"The Names of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Council, and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Lancaster." 1768. 4to.

"A View of the Advantages of Inland Navigations, with a Plan of a navigable Canal, intended for a communication between the ports of Liverpool and Hull." London, 1765. With a plan from a survey by Mr. Brindley, the celebrated engineer.

Whitworth.—"The Advantages of Inland Navigation; or some observations offered to the public to show that inland navigation may be easily effected between the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, with a Plan." By R. Whitworth, Esq. London, 1766. 8vo.

"*Manchester Vindicated*." Being a complete collection of the papers lately published in defence of that town in the *Chester Courant*; together with all those on the other side of the question, printed in the "Manchester Magazine," or elsewhere, which are answered in the said *Chester Courant*. Chester, 1749. 12mo.

Anon.—"Herein is a true account of a most notorious, fraudulent and inhuman act contrived and carried on to the deprivation of a cart road from a young clergyman's hall to Manchester; with

a full account of all concerned in it, how discovered and regained, with the place where and how discovered; and also from the said hall to Rochdale and that road." 12mo, 17 pages.

Butler.—"The Mayor of Wigan," a Tale; to which is added, "The Invasion," a Fable. By Hillary Butler, Esq. London, 1760. 8vo. Gough adds, "A dirty story, poorly told."

Collier.—"A Burlesque View of the Lancashire Dialect, by way of Dialogue, with a Glossary of all the Words and Phrases, by 'Tim Bobbin' (John Collier, a poor schoolmaster, near Rochdale), Fellow of the Sisyphian Society of Dutch Loom Weavers." London, 1746. 8vo. 4th edition, 1750.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Leigh (Charles, M.D.).—"Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire, &c. &c." Folio. Oxford, 1700.

———"Phthisiologia Lancastriensis, cui accessit tentamen philosophicum de mineralibus aquis in eodem comitatu observatis." London, 1694. 12mo. By Dr. Charles Leigh.—The principal matter of this small volume is incorporated in his "Natural History of Lancashire, &c."

Leigh (Wm., D.D.).—"Strange News of a Prodigious Monster born in the Township of Adlington, in the Parish of Standish, in the County of Lancaster, April 17th, 1613, testified by the Rev. Divine W. Leigh, D.D., and preacher of God's Word at Standish aforesaid, 1613." 4to.

Borlace.—"Latham Spaw in Lancashire, with some remarkable cases and cures effected by it." By Edmund Borlace. London, 1670. 12mo.—A second edition was published in London, 1672. 12mo.

Holt.—"General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster, with Observations on the means of its Improvement, from the Communications of Mr. John Holt, of Walton." London, 8vo, 1795.

Percival.—"Experiments and Observations on Water, particularly on the Hard Pump-water of Manchester." By Thomas Percival, M.D., F.R.S. London, 1769. 8vo.

Worthington.—"Experiments on the Spaw at Mount Zion, near Liverpool, with a view to ascertain its Contents, and to investigate its Medical Qualities." By James Worthington, surgeon. London, 1773. 8vo.

Houlston.—"Essay on the Liverpool Spa Water." By Thomas Houlston, M.D. Liverpool, 1773. 8vo.

Moss.—"A Familiar Medical Survey of Liverpool, addressed to the Inhabitants, containing observations on the situation of the town, the qualities and influence of the air, the employment and manner of living of the inhabitants, &c." By W. Moss, surgeon, 1784. 8vo.

Blackburne.—"A Catalogue of the Plants in the Garden of John Blackburne, Esq., now of Lancashire, alphabetically arranged according to the Linnæan System, by Adam Neal, gardener, 1779." 8vo.

MSS. *

In the Leeds Subscription Library there are (or at least were) several large folio MS. volumes, containing much curious matter relating to Lancashire. These I had an opportunity of turning over nearly forty years ago, but I have only recently found the few notes I made on the occasion. The following is the title of one volume:—

"*Familia Lancastriensis*;" or Genealogical Descents of the Nobility and Gentry in the County Palatine of Lancaster, from original Records, in several hands, and the MSS. of Sir John Byron, Sir Geo. Booth, Mr. John Hopkinson, Richard Thornton, Esq., Recorder of Leeds; Mr. Ralph Thorsby, of Leeds, antiquary; and Mr. John Lucas, a native of Lancashire, schoolmaster,

* Contributed by F. R. Atkinson, Esq.

in Leeds. To which is added a Catalogue of the Lancashire Gentry and their Arms, by Captain Booth, of Stockport, in Cheshire, with additions.

“*Nulla dies sine Linea*,” by Thos. Wilson, S.S.A., London.—This a neatly written volume of about 500 pages, alphabetically arranged, and seems to have been compiled some time between 1664 and 1680. On a cursory inspection, I did not observe a later date than 1667, but there are a great many such notes to the names, as the following—“Natus — Vixit 1664.” It was No. 59, and a MS. note states: “in the handwriting of the late Thomas Wilson, F.A.S., and presented to the library by his son, Mr. Joseph Wilson.”

There are 2 volumes, folio, entitled,

“The *History* and Antiquities of the Parish Church and Parish of Warton, in Lancashire.” MS.

Also one bearing the title of “Collections relating to the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Natural History of Lancashire, with the Pedigrees of the Gentry.” MS. Chiefly extracted from MSS. in Musæum Thoresbyanum.

There are also two other folio volumes of a more general character, entitled “The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Register, &c.” which I mention because therein we find the following short notice of the compiler of these two last-named collections:—“The author was John Lucas, born in the parish of Warton, and educated at the free school there; chosen by the committee of pious uses for the parish of Leeds, in Yorkshire, to be master of the Free School of St. Mary Magdalen, at Bridge End, in Leeds; removed to be master of St. John's Charity School, June 17th, 1726. He was very intimate with the famous antiquary Ralph Thorsby, of Leeds, gent., and assisted him in compiling his books, especially his ‘Catalogue of Coins,’ &c. He died 26th June, 1750, aged 66, and was buried in St. John's Chapel Yard.”

It ought to be here remarked that Baines in his “History of Lancashire,” and giving an account of Warton parish, vol. 4,

p. 573, speaks of "Mr. Robert (instead of John) Lucas, the historian, who has written a learned and elaborate history of his native parish," which Mr. Baines uses, but does not inform his readers where such work is to be found.

THE TOWNELEYS OF TOWNELEY.

And their connection with Science and Literature in Lancashire.

By T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S., &c. &c.

THE county of Lancaster has, for several centuries, been famous for its philosophers, its astronomers and mathematicians. In the sixteenth century, the famous Dr. John Dee was warden of Manchester College, and occupied the front rank of the cultivators of science. Indeed so much were his abilities known and feared, that royalty itself consulted his astrological opinions in cases of necessity. At a later period, even when civil war was desolating the country, we find that Lancashire had not forgotten its science. The names of Horrocks, Crabtree, and Gascoigne, stand out in bold relief as some of the most successful cultivators of astronomy in the 17th century; whilst those of their patrons and friends, Christopher and Richard Towneley, Esqs, of Towneley Hall, are a sufficient guarantee that, even then, our locality was not destitute of those who cultivated science and literature for their own sakes, and lent a helping hand to others less favourably situated than themselves. More recently, we have "that ingenious mathematician Mr. John Jackson," establishing a Mathematical Society at Manchester in 1718, or thereabouts, and reading lectures on geometry to its patrons and members, and after his death, "Mr. John Hampson, of Leigh, in Lancashire," sustained the credit of the county by occasionally publishing his researches on Diophantine Analysis.

When the revival of the study of the Ancient Geometry took place towards the close of the last century, the Lancashire mathematicians considerably aided its progress, and indeed to

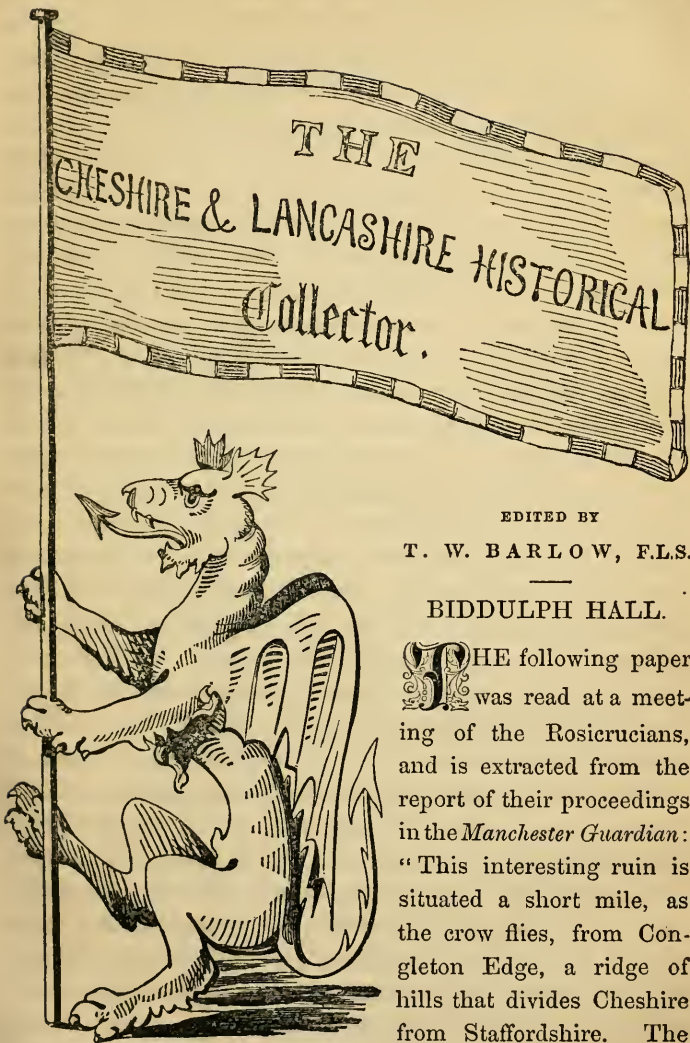
them may be mainly attributed the success of the movement. Foremost in the list of the honoured promoters of the great reaction stands the name of Mr. Jeremiah Ainsworth, grandfather of the gifted novelist, William Harrison Ainsworth, Esq. He was then resident at Manchester, and his ardent desires for the spread of Geometrical Science were subsequently fully satisfied by the establishment of the Oldham Society in 1794, and the labours of its members, Hilton, Wolfenden, Butterworth Kay, and Fletcher. Nor has the love of science at all diminished in Lancashire during the present age of commercial activity. The counting house and the manufactory have not absorbed, but, on the contrary, have somewhat developed the scientific genius of the county.

But to fulfil our engagement, by sketching the connection of the Towneley family with the progress of Science and Literature in Lancashire. If we examine the Towneley pedigree we shall find, that during the last three centuries "it has produced a series of persons alike distinguished for their talents and virtues," commencing so far as our subject is concerned, with Barnard Towneley, LL.D., 1481, and ending with the present Charles Towneley, Esq. In August, 1644, Charles Towneley, Esq., the then owner of the estate, was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, fighting on the side of the Royalists. His honours and his property descended to his eldest son Richard, who wisely preferred the peaceable walks of literature and science, to the dangers and toils of war. He became one of the most distinguished philosophers and mathematicians of his time. His uncle Christopher, the indefatigable transcriber of "the Towneley manuscripts," was also devoted to similar pursuits, and both were intimately acquainted with Sir Edward Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, the translator of Seneca's "*Medea*" and of "*Troades*," and also of the Latin poem on *Astronomy* by Manilius who flourished in the time of Augustus Cæsar. During this period, Jeremiah Horrocks, who first saw Venus on the body of the Sun, and corrected the Lunar Theory, was resident at Tox-

teth, near Liverpool;—William Crabtree, whose astronomical observations have since been published by Dr. Wallis, was resident at Broughton, near Manchester; William Millbourn, was curate of Brancepeth, in Durham; and William Gascoigne, the inventor of the wire micrometer, and who fell at Marston Moor, fighting for Charles I., was resident at Middleton in Yorkshire. All of these were made acquainted with each other by means of Christopher Towneley; Sir Edward Sherburne wrote short memoirs of their lives and labours; and Richard Towneley improved the wire micrometer invented by Gascoigne, and defended its inventor against the subsequent claims of Auzout, a noted French philosopher. The communication just alluded to is addressed to Dr. Croon, and is described in *Leigh's Lancashire* as “touching an instrument for dividing a foot into many single parts, invented by Mr. Gascoigne, slain in the civil wars.” The same work also contains a letter “on the quantity of rain at Towneley”; “a table of rain at Towneley from 1677 to 1693”; and “observations on an eclipse of the sun,” in a Latin letter to Mr. Flamstead. In the *Philosophical Transactions* of London, he proposed a trigonometrical enquiry for solution, commonly known and cited as *Towneley's Problem*, and which was solved in all its cases by Mr. Collins in the *Transactions* for 1674. He also appears to have been well versed in chemistry, for Professor Oersted of Copenhagen, states in the *Philosophical Magazine* for August, 1826, that he was the *first* to deduce the well-known law for the *expansion of gases*, from some experiments made by his friend the Hon. Charles Cavendish, which has since been generally described as *Marriott's Law*. We may also add, that the Geometry of the Greeks does not appear to have escaped his attention, since his name and armorial bearings are found on the title page of a copy of the *Mathematical Collections of Pappus*, now in the possession of the writer, which was printed at Venice, in 1589, and was most probably once the property of Richard Towneley. The manuscripts transcribed by Christopher Towneley occupy no fewer than twenty-two folio volumes: they

have been extensively used by Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Whalley*. The grandson of Richard Towneley was] not less distinguished in the walks of polite literature than his predecessors. He is sometimes cited as Chevalier Towneley, from the circumstance of his long military services in the French army, but is better known as John Towneley, Esq., Knight of St. Louis, and the successful translator of Butler's *Hudibras* into French verse. He was the intimate associate of Voltaire, and all the wits of his time at Paris and having given some extempore specimens of the poetry and humour of our exquisite satirist, he was induced by them to attempt a translation of the whole, which he published in London (1757) under the title of "*Hudibras Poeme, escrit dans le tems des Troubles d' Angleterre; et traduit en Vers Francois, avec des Remarques et des Figures.*" To him the late celebrated antiquary Charles Towneley, Esq., owed his introduction to several of the most distinguished virtuosi of France and Italy, and he thus contributed materially to the formation of those tastes which were afterwards cultivated with so much success by his distinguished relative. He is justly described by Dr. Whitaker as "one of the first connoisseurs in Europe" in every thing relating to Ancient Art, and as one of the best judges of sculpture then existing. His museum in Park Street, London, containing many of the rarest and most valuable relics of antiquity, has long since become national property, and the *Towneley Galleries* at the British Museum form one of the most noble and interesting monuments ever erected to the memory of an individual. The circumstance that the government voted £28,000 for the purchase in the midst of an expensive war, is a sufficient proof of their rarity and value.

The Towneley family has therefore been extensively connected with the cultivation and spread of science and literature in Lancashire from a very remote date, nor is it too much to say that the same spirit still survives in the present possessor of the family honours.



EDITED BY

T. W. BARLOW, F.L.S.

BIDDULPH HALL.

THE following paper was read at a meeting of the Rosicrucians, and is extracted from the report of their proceedings in the *Manchester Guardian*: “This interesting ruin is situated a short mile, as the crow flies, from Congleton Edge, a ridge of hills that divides Cheshire from Staffordshire. The

direction is nearly due south from Congleton. Not time, but civil warfare, made the mansion of the Biddulphs what it is now

seen to be, and gives it a romantic interest, whether regarded historically, or with an eye to the picturesque. In the neighbourhood it is commonly known as Biddulph Castle; but correctly speaking it is a noble specimen of an Elizabethan manor house, bearing date 1588, built by Francis Biddulph, and ruined in the days of his grandson, John Biddulph, who was a devoted royalist in the days of Charles the First; and who, with his family, suffered not a little for his zeal, forming in this particular no exception to the general history of Charles's followers. Much of the topography of this part of the country remains to be written, as Shaw's labours did not extend to the Cheshire confines. What may be gleaned of this particular mansion, and of the family, is principally to be found in Sampson Erdeswick's "Survey of Staffordshire," commenced in 1593; and in a local manuscript preserved amongst the town records of Congleton. A pretty diligent search amongst other authorities has ended in disappointment. To gather together such information as remains, and to give a description and drawings of the ruined hall, must therefore for the present suffice. The Biddulphs (says Erdeswick) do derive themselves from one Ormus le Guidon, who held ten lordships, which were conferred on him in reward for his services (to William the Conqueror). He had four sons by Emmeline, daughter of Nicholas de Beauchamp, vice-com. de Stafford. The name of the youngest was Alwrid, to whom Knypersley (an estate in the neighbourhood of Biddulph) was given, and which was possessed by a race of gentlemen who take their name of the place, about the beginning of King Henry the Third's time. The last heir of the last Robert Knypersley was an only daughter, who married Thomas Bowyer, and so carried the estate into his family. "About the 2nd year of Richard the Second, Robert Bowyer, at first entered himself into the Knypersley armory, but now of late his heirs have invested themselves with new armory." Bearing in mind that this paragraph was written about the close of the 16th century, the fact is sufficiently explained in "Burke's

Landed Gentry," and in "Robinson's British Herald." The arms of Biddulph, 1st and 4th quarterly vert, an eagle displayed argent for Biddulph; crest, a wolf salient argent.—(For arms of Biddulph, "Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire" may be consulted.) The arms of Bowyer, (Knypersley, Staff. 1574) argent, a lion rampant between three cross crosslets gules; on a canton azure, a garb or. Crest—on a mount vert, a tower triple-towered gules, thereon a semi-dragon or. Moreover, in the neighbouring church at Biddulph the arms of Bowyer are displayed on sepulchral monuments, &c.; and a helmet supported on iron stanchions displays the crest of the castle and griffin. Tradition assigns this helmet and spurs to a crusader. Erdeswick's words concerning Biddulph are too quaint not to be quoted:—"Biddulph being on the confines of the shire, joineth upon Cheshire within less than two miles of Congleton, and is a goodly manor; where Francis Biddulph, late deceased, a gentleman of an ancient house, and taking his name of the place, hath lately there builded a very state-like and fair new house of stone." Well said Erdeswick! and truly if noble bays and oriels; a pure renaissance entrance from roof to ground; a lofty stone octagonal watch tower, four storeys high: and a quadrangle, three sides of which yet in part remain, may pass for anything, it was a state-like and fair house. And now let us see what befel it after Francis the builder, and his son Richard, had gone to their graves, and the grandson of Francis with his three sisters represented the house and name.

A local chronicler of events must tell the tale:—"King Charles having ordered the army out of Ireland, with it re-took Chester and Beeston Castle, December 16, 1643, and then December 22, begun the siege of Namptwich, at that time a parliament garrison. After a siege of some time, Lambert, Cromwell, and others were sent from the parliament army in Yorkshire, where they had quite ruined the king's party, with a strong detachment to raise the siege. They quickly attacked and defeated the royal army, viz. January 26, 1643-4, for the

horse and foot were not able to support each other, being separated by the river Weaver, at that time swelled with a great flood, and impassable. As the parliament army marched to the siege of Stafford Castle, Lord Brereton, who adhered to the royal party, fearful of his uncle, Sir William Brereton, who was of the adverse party, and then with the army at Namptwich, fled from his own house, Brereton Hall, which he thought unable to protect him or stand a siege, to Biddulph Hall, then a strong-built house, and fortified in the best manner that the place would admit. If he had remained quiet in his own house, it has been thought and said, he would have been unmolested; but, on his flying, a party was detached after him under the command of his uncle. He laid siege to Biddulph Hall, and pitched his army at Congleton Edge, and erected a battery against the west side of the house, but could make no impression, owing either to the distance of the place or the unskilfulness of the engineers. After they had lain some time, making no progress in the siege, but harassing the country, in finding the army in provisions, &c., they sent for a large cannon, called the Roaring Meg, from the siege of Stafford Castle, and employed it in battering the hall, but without effect. After finding that they could make no impression, they removed to the east side, and planted their battery on the rising grounds adjoining, whence they battered most furiously, being informed that that side was the weakest. After firing some time, a shot accidentally struck against a beam end which supported the floors. This gave the house such a shake that it was thought it would have tumbled down; and affrighted Lady Brereton so much that, at her earnest entreaty, the place surrendered. Lord and Lady Brereton were taken prisoners, and, being sent to Shrewsbury, were confined a long time. After sacking and plundering the house, the besiegers proceeded to the siege of Stafford Castle. The house did not receive much damage during the siege, but all laws being suspended during these times of civil commotion, the countrymen, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, ransacked and destroyed

it. They burned the doors for the sake of the iron work, and carried off everything of value which they could remove; and nothing of the house was left standing but the walls. Besides the desire for plunder, the country people are supposed to have been incensed by the oppressions which they endured from the army which besieged it. It is said that they had such expert marksmen in the hall, that as a person was riding through Whitmore Wood towards the army on Congleton Edge, they fired at him and shot his horse; this terrified him so that he immediately took to his heels, without staying to pull the bridle off his head. They also shot at Mr. Bowyer, of Knypersley, as he was riding over Bradley Green, and took off the heel of his boot. The siege lasted a considerable time, during which a servant, called Trusty, (supposed from his faithfulness) was sent out in the night time, through a subterraneous way, into a neighbouring valley, to procure intelligence and victuals from the neighbours. According to a narrative written in 1663, by Ed. Burghall, (who was ejected from the vicarages of Acton and Wrenbury for non-conformity,) Biddulph Hall was surrendered Feb 20th, 1643-4, Lord Brereton and his lady, their son and heir; Captains Biddulph, Shackerley, Minshull of Ardswick; Major Booth, three sons of Mr. Bellot, Mr. Locket, and about 150 soldiers were carried prisoners to Stafford. There were 300 arms in the house, and some ammunition. Burghall says the hall held out a long time, but, being battered, at last they asked quarter for life, which was granted. (The whole of this diary has been printed by Mr. T. W. Barlow, in his "Cheshire; its historical and literary associations.") Biddulph Hall appears to have been destroyed in 1643-4; for Burghall in describing the siege of Nantwich, (vide Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. 3, note p. 225) says, "A report that Nantwich was besieged, brought many of the allies out of Lancashire and Staffordshire, both horse and foot, to have aided the town, but the enemy being departed they turned back; amongst the rest there came the Moorland Dragoons, as far as Haslington, Saturday, August 5th,

(1643), where they quartered that night; and in return they gave a strong alarm to Mr. Biddulph's house, in Staffordshire, where was a garrison. 'This Biddulph was a great papist.' Biddulph Hall may fairly be described as a semi-fortified manor house, of the latter end of the 16th century, built for comfort and ease rather than for the purpose of standing sieges; and yet withal judiciously provided with the means of defence against neighbouring feuds or civil broils. The port-holes for cannon are five in number, let into various parts of the west wall and lower chamber of the tower, where the hall, from its gentle eminence, looked down upon the valley, and faced the boundary hills of Cheshire and Staffordshire. The size of the ports and their disposition, show that the weight of metal could neither be great, nor the range of the guns much varied. On this west side there are no evidences of shot from the besieging army having struck the walls; but to the front, facing south, there are three unequivocal splinters and indentations that speak eloquently enough of the "furious battering of Roaring Meg." The oriel window would seem to have received damage from this same engine, at the south-west angle, for it is wholly destroyed, and a shot mark remains at the giving off of the transoms from the wall. The east face of the house is entirely down, because "the weakest," but not because of the destructive batterings of "Roaring Meg," seeing we are told the house held out wonderfully well against powder and ball. There is no evidence of a moat ever having existed. At present some farm buildings of a moderately ancient date, are nestled under the north wall of the ruins, and in the front of the ivy-mantled watch tower. Such is Biddulph! once a fair new house of stone,—now a picturesque ruin, that speaks in mute eloquence of deeds done during the transition stage of English history, when a man's enemies were not unfrequently those of his own household, or kindred; and of a lawless and unsettled peasantry in a rural district, who thought it not an ill-advised act to complete the ruin of their lord's dwelling place, when his political enemies had conveyed

him thence a prisoner to Stafford Castle. If we ask the history of crimes that led to such an outrage, we are told three things : 1st. that Mr. Biddulph was a great papist ; 2nd. that he was a right loyal subject to King Charles ; and 3rd. that he thought it not an unbecoming thing to open wide his doors, and hospitably receive Lord Brereton, flying in imaginary terror from his uncle, Sir William, who was accounted a great parliamentary leader. If we look for valour on either side, we must go elsewhere than to Biddulph :—but if we seek to know how battles and sieges were done in those days, we may conjecture the facts of the case from the Congleton narrative, and see how far the deeds done are found to correspond with the terrible words used to describe what, in the present day, would be accounted a very ordinary affair.”

THE DAVENPORT CREST.*

To the Editor of the Cheshire Historical Collector.

March 16th, 1854.

DEAR SIR.—In your tract, “The Historical Collector,” for June 1853, you have an article on the Davenport Crest, which is, I believe,—“on a wreath a felon’s head couped proper, haltered or ;” and you ask, in conclusion, for additional information. Since none seems to have reached you, I now present you with the following legendary explanation, which I had from a poor man in the parish of Prestbury. He brought me a parcel one night ; we spoke of the Davenports ; and he said as follows :—“That the Lord of Bramhall was sitting one day at dinner in his hall, when a royal messenger, arriving unexpectedly with tidings of hurry and moment, rushed precipitately into his presence. That the knight started up in amazement and alarm, drew his

*My readers, I think, will be glad to learn that this is only the first of a series of letters promised on similar subjects. To the writer, a Cheshire clergyman, I take the opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for his kind sympathy and co-operation.

sword, and, without a word of question, ran him through upon the spot. But that immediately discovering what he had done, and dreading the king's anger, he dispatched a courier to enquire of his majesty what ought to be done to a stranger who should presume to rush in, without bidding or announcement, upon a knight at dinner. That the king answered, he ought to be put to death. Whereupon the knight confessed what he had done, and pleaded the king's decision in his justification. But the king was very sorry and angry, for that the murdered messenger was a favourite lord. Since, however, he had pledged his honour to the knight, and could not well swerve from it, he appointed him, as a penalty, to bear for his crest a rogue's head in a halter, and to have a public road past his house for ever."

Such exactly, in substance, is the legend as I heard it; and it does not seem to require a remark. It is, probably, as true as Mr. Lower's solution. But whether the crest came of stealing an heiress, or punishing outlaws in the forest of Macclesfield, or how it arose, is not certainly known. It could scarcely have been given to the Davenports of Bramhall, and I should judge it to be older than the wars of the Roses, to which Mr. Lower assigns it. However, the last point might, perhaps, be made out, if we examine the early occurrences of this crest.—I am,
Dear Sir, &c. NESILUS.

SIR HOWELL-Y-FWYALL.

In William's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen" there is a short memoir of this hero, in which, after detailing the exploits of Sir Howel at the battle of Poitiers, where, according to Pennant, he took the French king prisoner, the writer goes on to say, that Edward the Black Prince, in reward for the bravery of this gallant Welshman, dubbed him knight bannaret on the victorious field, granted him for life his royal mills at Chester, previously held under the crown by Richard L'Engeneur; and bestowed on him the constablenesship

of the Castle of Chester, and of the newly re-built Castle of Criccaeth, Carnarvonshire.

Sir Howel certainly held, and for many years resided at Criccaeth Castle after his return from the wars, and may possibly, too, have had a grant of the Dee Mills at Chester from his royal chief; but Froissart completely dispels the illusion that his were the hands concerned in attaching the person of the French king, that faithful chronicler having accorded the honour to Sir Denis de Morebeque, a knight of Artois.

As to his official connection with Chester Castle, this appears to be a statement originating with the writer of the memoir alluded to, and, so far as I can ascertain, is totally destitute of any real foundation. As some future historian of Chester Castle may possibly fall in with this doubtful assertion, it is only just to remove the stumbling-block from before his eyes, leaving it competent for any one to indorse the fact, if such it be, with a reference to the authorities on which it is supposed to rest.

Chester.

T. HUGHES.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., RELATING TO LANCASHIRE HISTORY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 40.)

Manchester.—"Manchester Free Grammar School; a Sketch of its History. By an Old Scholar." Manchester: T. Sowler, 1849.

Higson.—"The Gorton Historical Recorder; or, a concise Chronological, Ecclesiastical, Municipal, Biographical, and Domestic History of the Chapelry, illustrating the rise and progress of the 'Mesne Manor' and its inhabitants, from the earliest period to the present time. By John Higson." 18mo. Droylsheden. No date. (Published 1852). Pp. 227.

Butterworth.—"An Historical Account of the Towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield. By Edwin Butterworth, Busk, near Oldham." Crown 8vo. Ashton, 1842. Pp. 182.

By the same.—"A Statistical Sketch of the County Palatine of Lancaster." Crown 8vo. London, 1841. Pp. 168.

Stonehouse.—"Cornish's Stranger's Guide through Liverpool and Manchester; with the Traveller's Companion on the Railroad." By James Stonehouse, 1838. Cornish and Co., London.

By the same.—"Pictorial Liverpool: its Annals, Commerce, Shipping, Institutions, Public Buildings, Sights, Excursions; A new and complete Hand Book for Resident, Visitor, and Tourist; with Outline Map, and 50 Illustrations. By James Stonehouse." Published by Lacey, Liverpool. Pp. 282. 1844.

By the same.—"Liverpool: Its Highways, Byeways, and Thoroughfares, by Land and Water. By James Stonehouse." London, Cornish, 1852.

B I O G R A P H Y .

Fuller.—"The History of the Worthies of England, endeavoured, by Thomas Fuller, D.D." London, 1662. The following "Worthies" of Lancashire are noticed at some length. Martyrs: John Rogers, John Bradford, and George Marsh; Cardinals: (before the Reformation), William Alan; Prelates: Hugh Oldham, James Stanley, D.D., Henry Standish, John Christopher-son, (since the Reformation) James Pilkington, D.D., Edwin Sandys, Richard Barnes, John Woolton, Matthew Hutton, Martin Heton, Richard Bancroft, Thomas Jones, and Richard Parr; Soldiers: Sir William Molyneux, Sir William Molyneux, Jun.; Writers: (before the Reformation) Hugh of Manchester, Thomas Penketh, John Standish, (since the Reformation) Thomas Leaver, William Whitacre, Alexander Nowell, John Dee, Roger Fenton, D.D., Robert Bolton, John Weever, Ralph Cudworth, D.D., Lawrence Chaderton, George Walker; Romish

Exile Writers: Edward Rishton, Thomas Worthington, — Anderton; Benefactors to the Public: (before the Reformation) William Smith, — Molyneux, Edward Halsall, Thomas West, (since the Reformation) John Smith, George Clarke, Humphrey Chetham; Memorable Persons: Sir Edmund de Trafford, Sir Thomas de Ashton, Mr. Kidson, Richard Rothwell, The last edition of Fuller is in 3 vols, 8vo, edited with continuation (little more than an enumeration of names). by P. A. Nuttall, LL.D., London, 1840.

Heywood.—"The Rise of the Old Dissent exemplified in the Life of Oliver Heywood, one of the Founders of the Presbyterian Congregations in the County of York, 1630-1702. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A." 8vo. London, 1842.

Baines.—"The Life of Edward Baines, late M.P. for the Borough of Leeds. By his son, Edward Baines, Author of 'The History of the Cotton Manufacture.'" 4to. London, 1851.

Evans.—"Lancashire Authors and Orators; a Series of Literary Sketches of some of the principal Authors, Divines, Members of Parliament, &c., connected with the County of Lancaster. By John Evans." 8vo. London, 1850.

Bamford.—"Early Days. By Samuel Bamford." 12mo. London, 1849.

—————"Passages in the Life of a Radical. By Samuel Bamford." 2 vols, 12mo. London, 1844.

Livesey (John), Minister at Atherton.—"Jehosaphat's Charge to his Judge, with Catastrophe Magnatum; a Sermon at the Funeral of John Atherton, of Atherton, High Sheriffe of Lancashire." 8vo. London, 1657.

—————"The Greatest Loss, in a Discourse on the doleful loss of Mr. Humphrey Chetham, who died at Turton Tower, February 13th, 1658, aged 23 years." 8vo. London, 1660.

Bradford (John).—"All the Examinations of the constante Martir of God, Mr. John Bradforde, before the Lord Chancellour, Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of London, &c., and his Private

Talk and Conflictes in Prison (with the originall of his Lyfe), black letter. 16mo. Imprinted at London in Fleetstrete, by William Griffith, 1561."

Cappock (Thomas), the Rebel Bishop of Carlisle.—"History of the Life and Character of." 4to. London, *n. d.*

The Same.—"The Trial and Life of Thomas Cappock (the rebel bishop of Carlisle)." Carlisle, S. Jefferson, 1839. Crown 8vo. pp. vi, 31. This is a second impression, limited to one hundred copies of the original Tract, with a much longer Title, printed at London, without date. The subject of this Tract was a Manchester man born in Old Millgate. His Father, we are told, was a very eminent Taylor; but his Son, the mock bishop, was always a very untoward boy. He was educated at a free school at Manchester,—assisted by his uncle, principal of one of the Colleges at Oxford. He went there, but led so dissolute a life that his uncle was compelled to expell him: then he vended quack medicines, turned methodist preacher, forged a bishop's certificate of ordination and obtained a curacy, entered amongst the rebels, at Manchester, and acted as chaplain and sometimes as quarter-master; on arrival at Carlisle was dubbed bishop by the Pretender; tried, convicted, and hanged.

Chorlton (John).—"The Glorious Reward of Faithful Ministers, a Sermon upon the occasion of the Funeral of Henry Newcome, A.M., late pastor of a congregation at Manchester." 4to. London, 1696.

Newcome.—"The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. (see above), edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D. F.S.A., &c. &c. (Printed for the Chetham Society.) 2 vols, 4to. 1852.

———"The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome, from September 30, 1661, to September 29, 1663. Edited by Thomas Heywood, Esq., F.S.A. (Printed for the Chetham Society.) 1 vol, 4to. 1849.

Brunet.—"The miraculous child: or wonderful news from

Manchester. A most true and certain account how one Charles Brunet, a child but three years old on the 22nd of June, 1679, doth speak Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, though never taught those languages; and answers all questions relating to the Bible, &c., in a wonderful manner; and is now brought up to be presented to the king, having all along in his journey been visited at Coventry, and other places, by most of the ministers and other learned men, to whom he gives such satisfaction, that they depart with wonder and amasement; and which all who question the certainty of this relation, may, by repairing to Mr. Nightingale's, in West Smithfield, where the child now resides, be abundantly satisfied. London, 1679. One sheet 4to.

The Same.—"Strange news from Smithfield: or the Man-child of Manchester." 1679. 4to.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

(Continued from page 42.)

Timperley.—"Annals of Manchester, Biographical, Ecclesiastical and Commercial, from the earliest period to the close of the year 1830." By C. H. Timperley. 18mo, Manchester, 1839.

Prentice.—"Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester, intended to illustrate the progress of public opinion from 1792 to 1832," By Archibald Prentice. 8vo. London, 1851.

Carey.—"Cursory thoughts on the present State of the Fine Arts, occasioned by the founding of the Liverpool Academy; respectfully addressed (by permission) to Thomas Walker, Esq., of Leeds, President of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Arts." By William Carey. 12mo. Liverpool, *n.d.*

Gregson (?)—"Gimcrackiana, or Fugitive Pieces on Manchester Men and Manners Ten Years Ago." Crown 8vo. Manchester, 1853.

Waugh and Fawcett.—"Records, Historical, Municipal, Ecclesiastical, Biographical, Commercial, and Statistical of Manchester, from the earliest period. Revised and corrected to the present time." By E. Waugh and T. Fawcett. 12mo, Manchester, 1851.

A. (S.).—"Dying Infants Saved by Grace proved, and the Blessed Man with his blessedness described, in a Sermon near Namptwich in Chester, 1695." 4to, London, 1699.

CIVIL WAR TRACTS.*

Manchester.—"The History of the Siege of Manchester by the King's Forces, under the command of Lord Strange, 1642. By John Palmer, Architect. To which is added, the Complaint of Lieutenant-Colonel John Rosworm, against the inhabitants of Manchester, relative to that event." Manchester, Printed for the Authors, by John Leigh, 1822. 8vo. pp. iii. 107, with "Plan of Manchester and Salford, taken about 1650." This is an interesting Tract, in which the Author has introduced in the Notes, descriptions of localities which from the various changes are difficult to identify.

"*A punctuall relation* of the passages in Lancashire this weeke, containing the taking of Houghton Tower by the Parliament's forces, &c, how the Earl of Darbie's forces made an onset on the Town of Boulton, &c., the taking of the Towne and Castle of Lancaster, by Serjeant-Major Birch." London, 1643, 4to.

Lathom.—"A Journal of the Siege of Lathom House, in Lancashire, defended by Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, against Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, and other Parliamentary Officers, 1644." London, 1823, cr. 8vo. pp. 78, The preface states that "The following Journal differs materially from any accounts of it which have been previously given to the

* Contributed by F. R. Atkinson, Esq.

public—the Author was certainly an inmate of the mansion, and a man acquainted with classical literature, who retained the provincialisms of Lancashire, but had formed a regular style by habits of composition.” It seems there is an ancient copy of the MS. in the British Museum.

The Pretender.—“A Poem on the late Rebellion, giving an account of the Rise and Progress thereof, from the Young Pretender’s first landing in the Isle of Skie, to his Defeat at the Battle near Culloden. By Philonactos Rossendaliensis.” Manchester, Printed by R. Whitworth, for the Author (without date), cr. 8vo. pp. v. 24. As the production we may assume of a Lancashire writer, and being printed in Manchester, it claims to be included in this list, though its poetical merits may not entitle it to much distinction, as the following specimen may shew. Tracing the rebellious rabble to Kendal, he proceeds—

“At Lancaster and Preston next arriv’d,
And ev’ry where on stealth and plunder liv’d.
Their brutal Acts no Ages can compare.
Nor tongues of Men and Angels them declare.
By Wigan Town to Manchester they go,
Where numbers basely joyn’d the Rebel Foe;
The Grandees of the Town amazed fled,
Such wild distractions their approaches made:
No wonder, when far distant Towns were scar’d
Tho’ Trumpets sound, nor noisy Bagpipes heard.”

Townley.—“The Trial and Execution of Colonel Townley, Governor of the City of Carlisle, who was executed for High Treason, July 30, 1746.” Carlisle, S. Jefferson, 1839, cr. 8vo. pp. 29. The name of this unfortunate gentleman is familiar as connected with this county. He was born near Wigan, and became Colonel of the Regiment called the *Manchester Regiment*.

NOTE RESPECTING LORD BRERETON,

(OF BRERETON AND LEIGHLIN,) AND THE BAGMERE LEGEND.

(From the “*Historical and Literary Associations of Cheshire*.”)

WILLIAM BRERETON, third Lord Brereton, son of a nobleman of the same name who distinguished himself during the Civil Wars, in the Royalist service, and who, after being taken prisoner at Biddulph Castle, in Staffordshire, suffered sequestration of his estates, was born at Brereton, in 1631. Unlike his father, whose delight lay in the din of arms and the clatter of troops, the tastes of this accomplished young nobleman were wholly directed to the pur-

suits of science and learning. "This vertuous and learned lord" was educated at Breda, under Dr. John Pell, "then Math. Professor of the Prince of Orange's illustrious schoole;" and under the tutorage of Dr. Pell, who "tooke greate care of him," he became a good mathematician and algebraist. He seems to have been the correspondent and associate of many of the most learned men of the day, and everything having for its object the advancement of literature or science met with his hearty support.

He was one of a number of eminent men who were in the habit of meeting in Gresham College, and posterity may venerate his name as one of the founders of the Royal Society.* In the History of the Society, by Dr. Birch, his name often occurs in connection with the Society's proceedings. As—"The '*virgula divina*,' or divining rod, was ordered to be tried at the next meeting, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Brereton affirming to have seen it succeed in the hands of others, though they were not so lucky as to have that effect performed by them. The operator was ordered to desire the apparatus from Mr. Brereton, to be tried first by the naked hand, and after the way practised by Gabriel Platt, printed in his treatise intituled 'A Discovery of Subteraneal Treasures.'" At the next meeting the *virgula divina* was tried, but by unlucky hands. "It was ordered to be tried again with shoots of one year's growth, and after Gabriel Platt's method, tying the end of the hazel to a staff in the middle with a strong thread, so that it hung even like the beam of a balance." This, however, was equally unsuccessful. The society afterwards took upon itself to investigate the superstition relating to Bagmere, before alluded to, (p. 39.) and it is further related in the same history, that "the Lord Brereton being desired to give the society an account of the logs rising in a lake belonging to him, as often as the head of his family approached to death, related that he had not long since, upon his father's death, made a very strict inquiry after it, but found cause to believe the tradition false."

Lord Brereton was a good musician and composer, and was the author of a poem (unpublished) of some excellence, entitled "*Origines Moribus*." He died in 1679, and is buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

* See Worthington's 'Diary,' published by the Chetham Society, and Ormerod, vol. iii. p. 49.

THE
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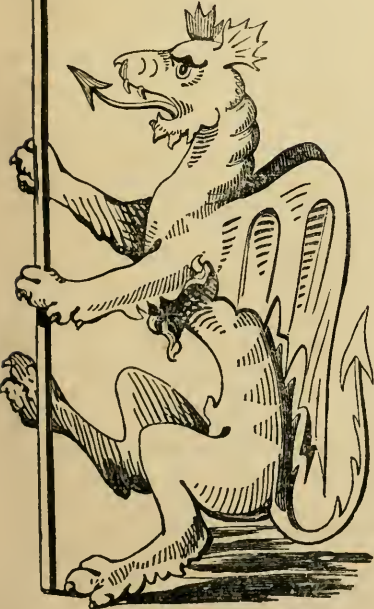
T. W. BARLOW, F.L.S.

MEMOIR OF

THE POET

DR. WILLIAM BROOME,

(*Read before the Archæological Institute of Suffolk; the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, in the chair,—April 27th, 1854.*)



IT was well said by Johnson, in his notice of Broome, that "he cannot be justly thought a mean man whom Pope chose for an associate;" and we may go further, and add that neither should his

memory be allowed to sink into oblivion, whose genius so nearly assimilated to that of the same great poet that, in some

cases, the productions of one could not be distinguished from those of the other. Nevertheless, the name of William Broome has not met with the respect it deserves; among his fellow-shiremen it has been treated with ungrateful neglect; for an association with such names as his adds more lustre to county annals than all the pomp and glory of heraldic or ancestral honours.

Long have I wished to rescue from obscurity the personal history of this amiable and talented poet; and when the first clue revealed the fact that he came of the parish adjoining my own, the idea that I might have walked the same ground, revelled in the same scenes, and received my first influences from the same objects, led me to pursue the inquiry with tenfold vigour. My researches, though not so successful as I could have wished, have, at all events, brought to light the parentage of the poet with the precise place of his birth, both of which had previously been veiled in the most complete obscurity.

William Broome was born at Haslington,* in the Parish of Barthomley and County of Chester, about the year 1689 or '90. The surmises of his previous Biographers, that he was of mean parentage, which seemed at first irreconcilable with the fact of his being educated at Eton and graduating at Cambridge, prove to be correct. His father, Randle Broome, as appears from the University Register, was a farmer at Haslington, and he was probably the Son of Thomas Broome, of Capper's Lane, in Betchton (near Haslington), Yeoman, and Sarah his Wife. There is a Will of this Thomas in the Registry at Chester, dated the 29th of July, 1692, and proved in the same year, in which mention is made of his Wife Sarah, and among other children of his Son *Randle*.† I have made careful search

* Haslington is about four miles S.S.W. from Sandbach.

† There is another Will of William Broome, of Winterley (in Haslington), Yeoman, dated 11th September, 1701, and proved in 1704. He mentions his Wife "Elizabeth," and also with other children a Son "Randle." From the date, however, I think the first most likely to be the Poet's Grandfather. I have to thank Thomas Topham and Thomas Hughes, Esquires, for this examination of the Registry.

in the Registers of Sandbach and Warmingham, the places at which I thought it most likely, from their propinquity to Haslington, that I should find the entry of Broome's baptism; but in both cases I have been unsuccessful, and I expect, therefore, that it will be found at the Parish Church of Barthomley, which I have not had an opportunity of visiting. The Registrars of Sandbach abundantly testify that the name of Broome was very common, about the time of which we are writing, in that neighbourhood, Betchton appearing to have been the stronghold.

The hero of our present story was sent to Eton, where he was educated upon the foundation; but after being Captain of the School for a whole year,—during which period it happened, most unusually, that no vacancy occurred for his introduction to King's College, Cambridge,—he was superannuated at the age of nineteen, and sent to St. John's, in the same University, by the contributions of his friends. The present Registrar, in a very courteous reply to my inquiries respecting the Poet's College career, writes thus:—"I have great pleasure in communicating the very little information which Cambridge possesses concerning William Broome, the Poet. He was entered as a Subsizar at St. John's, on 3rd July, 1708. The following is a copy of his admission in the College Books:—

"Gulielmus Broome, filius Randolphi B. Agricolæ, natus apud Haslington, in Comitatu Cestriensi, literis institutus in Scholâ Etonensi sub Magistro Newborough, annos natus 19; admissus est Subsizator pro Magistro Needham Julii 3io, 1708, tutore et fidejussore ejus Mago. Anstey.'

"He was *matriculated* a Sizar the 10th July, 1708. He took his B.A. degree in 1711-2, and his A.M. degree in 1716. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1728, on the occasion of the King's visit to the University, when a very large number of complimentary degrees were conferred."*

* In answer to inquiries at Eton, I am informed that "no sort of records are kept relating to the Boys," and that "the lists of those admitted to the founda-

"While at Cambridge, Broome lived," according to Johnson, "for some time in the same chamber with the well-known Ford, by whom I have frequently heard him described", says he, "as a contracted scholar and a mere versifier, unacquainted with life, and unskilled in conversation. His whole heart and soul at that time were wrapt up in poetical composition, and he was familiarly known among his friends as 'the Poet.' When he had opportunities," Johnson goes on to say, "of mingling with mankind, he cleared himself, as Ford likewise owned, from great part of his scholastic rust. He appeared early in the world as a Translator of the 'Iliads' into prose, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth. How their several parts were distributed is not known. This is the translation of which Ozell boasted as superior, in Toland's opinion, to that of Pope: it has long since vanished, and is now in no danger from the critics.

"He was introduced to Mr. Pope, who was then visiting Sir John Cotton of Madingley, near Cambridge, and gained so much of his esteem that he was employed, I believe, to make extracts from Eustathius for the notes to the translation of the 'Iliad'; and in the volumes of poetry published by Lintot, commonly called 'Pope's Miscellanies', many of his earlier pieces were inserted. Pope and Broome were to be yet more closely connected. When the success of the 'Iliad' gave encouragement to a version of the 'Odyssey', Pope, weary of the toil, called Fenton and Broome to his assistance; and taking only half the work upon himself, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton and eight to Broome. To the lot of Broome fell the second, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third, together with the burthen of writing all the notes.

"The price at which Pope purchased this assistance was three hundred pounds paid to Fenton, and five hundred to Broome,

tion have only been kept since the beginning of the present century." No sort of information presents itself respecting Broome.

with as many copies as he wanted for his friends, which amounted to one hundred more. The payment made to Fenton I know not but by hearsay; Broome's is very distinctly told by Pope in the notes to the 'Dunciad.' It is evident that, according to Pope's own estimate, Broome was unkindly treated. If four books could merit three hundred pounds, eight, and all the notes equivalent at least to four, had certainly a right to more than six." That Broome considered himself unfairly treated is certain, and a coldness was the consequence between him and his former co-adjutor. There is no reason, however, to suppose that he took any active measures of retaliation, not even when Pope's open and rancorous hostility would have fairly warranted it. The worst he said of his enemy was, that he was too avaricious—a fact so notorious that it could scarcely be considered a libel. Pope, on the other hand, after snubbing him in the "Dunciad," again lampooned him in the "Bathos" as a proficient in the "art of sinking," and in his enumeration of the different kinds of poets distinguished for the profound, he reckons Broome among "the Parrots who repeat another's words in such a hoarse odd tone as make them seem their own." "I have been told," says Johnson, "that they were afterwards reconciled; but I am afraid their peace was without friendship."

In 1728 he was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of Pulham, and in 1739 he published his *Miscellany of Poems*, dedicated to his constant friend and patron the Lord Cornwallis, and dated from the Rectory of Pulham. In the same Rectory, Broome is said to have written the Notes to Pope's *Homer*; but there is little or nothing to be gathered respecting him from the registers or other church documents there. His name only occurs twice, and on both occasions in the register of burials, first in the year 1729, and secondly in 1732.

As the scene of many of Broome's literary labours, and the place from whence his poems were sent to the press, I wished to have added a sketch of Pulham Rectory, to illustrate this part of my memoir; but I learn from the Rev. W. Leigh, the Rector,

that the house as it stood in Broome's day has been almost, if not wholly destroyed, and that the present house was built, or a great part of it, in 1809, by Mr. Long, a brother of the late Lord Fairborough.

Before his presentation to Pulham, Broome held the Rectory of Sturston, in Suffolk, and here seems to have been his principal residence. Here he married, and here, also, all his children were born, and, with one exception, buried. In the year 1716, the charms of a certain Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke proved too much for Mr. Broome, and on the 21st of July in that year, they were married.

The entry in the register at Sturston runs thus:—"1716, William Broome, clerk and rector of this parish, and Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, widow, were married with license, July y^e 21st, by me, James Oldfield, Rector of Brome."

Mrs. Clarke was a "wealthy widow," and, according to one of his biographers, the fortune Broome acquired with her, enabled him to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Laws. This is simply a vagary of the imagination, as the poet's private resources were amply sufficient to defray the cost of such a step, which was, moreover, taken many years subsequent to his marriage. Two sons and two daughters were the issue of this marriage, all of whom were baptised at Sturston. The following are the extracts from the register of baptisms:—

"February 16th, William y^e son of William Broome and Elizabeth his wife, 1716-17."

1718, October y^e 3rd, Ann, daughter of William Broome and Elizabeth his wife; she was born on y^e 1st of y^e same month."

"1722, Elizabeth, daughter of William Broome and Elizabeth his wife, was born on Wednesday, December y^e 5th, a little after six in y^e morning, and baptized Tuesday y^e 18th, by Mr. Bridge, of Palgrave."

"1726, Charles John Broome, son of William Broome and Elizabeth his wife, born March 15th, 1725-6, about five of the clock in y^e afternoon, being Tuesday, and baptised by Dr

Whitfield, of Dickleburgh, May 1st, 1726, being Sunday. The Right Hon. Charles Lord Cornwallis and y^e young Lady Mary, his sister, answering for him, with John Holt, Esq., of Redgrave Hall."

With the exception of the last son, Dr. Broome lived to see the death of all his children, and he only survived his father two years. The Sturston register of burials has the following entries :—

"1716-7, February y^e 17th, W. y^e son of Wm. Broome and Eliz. his wife. He was untimely born."

"1725, March 8th, Eliz., D. of Wm. and Eliz. Broome."

"1747, Mr. Charles John Broome was buried December 12th."

The other daughter must have died and been buried elsewhere. Her death took place in 1723, as the note prefixed to the "Ode to Melancholy" testifies. Mrs. Broome did not long survive her gifted husband, for in 1750 is the entry, "Mrs. Elizabeth Broome was buried December 12th."

Dr. Broome was Rector of Pulham about 17 years, and at the same time held the living of Oakley Magna, in Suffolk, to which he had been presented by Lord Cornwallis, whose chaplaincy he also filled. By the same nobleman, he was afterwards appointed Vicar of Eye, in Suffolk, upon which Johnson says, he resigned Pulham. That, however, could not be true, as he describes himself in his will, made less than a month before his death, as "Rector of Pulham."

* It is stated on a leaf, at the end of one of the registers of Eye, where a list is given of the Vicars that, "William Broome succeeded John Burgate, and continued Vicar till his death in 1746." The death of Mr. Burgate it appears from a preceding notice, was in 1724. Broome's name appears only twice in the registers of Eye, once to a simple entry of baptism, and again to the memorandum following :—

"Memorandum that y^e pales between y^e orchard belonging to

* Information very kindly given by the Rev. James W. Campbell, the present Vicar of Eye.

y^e vicarage and y^e school-yard, were sett up at y^e expense of y^e town in the year 1733-4, y^e Worshipful Mr. Thomas Chenery and Mr. Joseph Brown y^e younger being bailiffs, and do belong to y^e town to maintain.—Witness our hands,

W. BROOME, LL.D., Vicar.

The mark of JOHN — SMITH, Clerk of y^e Parish.

The same year y^e Vicarage house was rebuilt by y^e said Dr. Broome."

We have only one additional fact to chronicle. Dr. Broome died at Bath, in 1745, and as we gather from a notice in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for that year, "of an asthma." His remains are deposited in the Abbey Church there, but, as we grieve to say, without any monument to mark the spot where he lies. The simple entry in the Register is: "1745, November 16; Rev. Mr. Broome was buried in y^e church."*

In the later years of his life, some flashes of the smouldering poetic fire manifested themselves, and he published some translations of "Anacreon's Odes" in the "Gentleman's Magazine," with the signature of "Chester."

Johnson, in his "Lives of the Poets," honours him with a notice, and adds that "though it cannot be said that he was a great poet, it would be unjust to deny that he was an excellent versifier; his lines are smooth and sonorous, and his diction is select and elegant. His rhymes are unsuitable: in his "Melancholy," he makes *breath* rhyme to *birth* in one place and to *earth* in another. Those faults occur but seldom; and he had such power of words as fitted him for translation; but in his original works, recollection seems to have been his business more than invention. His imitations are so apparent, that it is part of his reader's employment to recal the verses of some former poet. Sometimes he copies the most popular writers, for he seems scarcely to endeavour at concealment; and sometimes he picks up fragments in obscure corners. His lines to Fenton—

* For Odes to his Memory, &c., see "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1746.

“ ‘ Serene, the sting of pain thy thoughts beguile,
 ‘ And make afflictions objects of a smile,’

brought to my mind some lines on the death of Queen Mary, written by Barnes, of whom I should not have expected to find an imitator :—

“ ‘ But thou, O Muse ! whose sweet nepenthean tongue
 ‘ Can charm the pangs of death with deathless song ;
 ‘ Canst *stinging plagues*, with easy *thoughts beguile*,
 ‘ *Make pains and tortures objects of a smile.*’

To detect his imitations were tedious and useless. What he takes he seldom makes worse ; and he cannot be justly thought a mean man whom Pope chose for an associate, and whose co-operation was considered by Pope’s enemies as so important that he was attacked by Henley with this ludicrous distich :—

“ ‘ Pope came off clean with Homer ; but they say
 ‘ Broome went before and kindly swept the way.’ ”

In addition to the Memoir by Johnson, there is another also extant, on sheet, and illustrated with a small portrait, stated to be “ published by Harrison & Co., Ap^l 1796.” The portrait is engraved by Rothwell, from an original painting taken, according to “ Bromley’s Catalogue of Portraits, by D. Heins, in 1725. Another portrait, evidently taken from the same painting, and engraved by W. Ridley, is prefixed to the copy of Broome’s works in Cooke’s “ Pocket Edition of the Poets,” published in 1796.

To deny that there is considerable justice in Johnson’s criticism would be absurd, still there is much to charm and much to admire in Broome’s poetry. What can exhibit more graceful fancy, for instance, than “ The Rosebud ? ” There is all the beauty of ‘ Henrick,’ unalloyed by his too frequent dashes of coarseness. There, again, who will say there are not many masterly touches in the poem on ‘ Death,’ calculated to touch

the heart as well as please the ear. The poem, however, which we have selected as an addition to this memoir, will give the best idea, both of the merits and defects of his style.

It is somewhat singular that Fenton, who was also connected with the translation of the Homer, came from nearly the same neighbourhood as Broome. Fenton was born at Shelton, near Newcastle, a place not many miles distant from Haslington. He always seems to have maintained the best feeling with his co-adjutor Broome, and in a letter written to the latter in 1730 by Pope, on the occasion of Fenton's death, Pope adds, "I condole with you from my heart, on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone, I must tell you he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light, to some who either mistook you or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me."

Below, I have the pleasure of printing Dr. Broome's Will. As he died at Bath, I thought it most likely, at first, that it would be met with at Wells, and searched there unsuccessfully, but subsequently found it at Norwich.

"IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HIGH AND ADORABLE GOD, AMEN.
I, William Broome, Rector of Pulham, in y^e County of Norfolk, make my Will and Testament, in y^e manner following: First, I give to Elizabeth Broome, my Wife, all my Lands and Tenements whatsoever, lying in Mindlesham, Brockford, Thwaite, or any other Parish adjoining, as also y^e Marshes in Sudborne, the House in Dickleburgh, and likewise all that Estate, now in y^e occupation of Samuel Weavers, y^e younger, rented at forty pounds yearly, whether y^e premises ly in Sturston, Thrandiston, Brome, in Suffolk, or any Parish adjoining; and my Will is, that she hold and enjoy the same during y^e term of her natural life, upon this express condition, that she contracts no future marriage, but continues a Widow during life. Also I give unto y^e said Elizabeth Broome, my Wife, all my Bills, Bonds, Notes, Plate, Household Goods,

and all Furniture within doors and without, during y^e term of her natural life, if she shall continue unmarried to y^e day of her death; but if she shall marry again, then my Will is, that all y^e aforesaid premises, personal or real, of what kind soever, immediately descend to my only son, Charles John Broome, as if y^e said Elizabeth were naturally extinct. Item I give to the said Charles John Broome, all my Estates lying in Mindlesham, Brokford, Thwaite, or any Parish adjoining, as also y^e Marshes in Sudborne, all lying in Suffolk, to him and his heirs, lawfully begotten, for ever, as also all my Plate, Moneys, Furniture, Stock and Household Goods of all kinds, after y^e decease of his Mother. Item I give to y^e said Charles John Broome, all that Estate in y^e occupation of Samuel Weavers, y^e younger, rented of me at forty-four pounds yearly, during y^e term of his natural life, whether y^e premises ly in Sturston, Thrandiston, or any other Parish adjoining, but if ye said Charles John Broome shall have Heir or Heirs, lawfully begotten, then I give y^e said premises to him and his Heirs for ever, but my Will and intent is, that if the said Charles John Broome shall decease without Heirs or Heir, lawfully begotten, that then all y^e said Estate, now occupied by Samuel Weavers, shall descend to y^e Right Honourable Charles Lord Cornwallis, my patron and constant friend, and to his Heirs for ever, as a testimony of my gratitude to my great Benefactor, and to be possessed by him or them in full right of any of the Estates of theirs, in Brome or Culford. And whereas, my Brother, Richard Broome, of Dagenham, in Essex, stands indebted to me, in a note of twenty pounds, bearing date October y^e 5th, 1737, or thereabouts; as also, in a bond of £240, bearing date March y^e 25th, 1737, or thereabouts; as also in another bond of four-score pounds, bearing date June y^e 25th, or thereabouts. And whereas, all y^e interest of both y^e bonds, remaining entirely unpaid, I give and bequeath to my four Sisters, Elizabeth Cook, of Bank Hall, Lancashire; and to my three other Sisters, Margaret, Ann,

and Sarah, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid by y^e said Richard Broome, within y^e space of one year after my decease, to be equally divided amongst them, and if he, y^e said Richard Broome, shall fail of discharging this my Legacy within y^e time mention'd, I give to my said four Sisters y^e above named note and bonds for their own proper use and property; but if y^e said Richard Broome shall perform this my intent and will I hereby discharge him of y^e above debt and give it him as a Legacy. Lastly, I nominate and appoint Elizabeth Broome my wife sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. And now O my God, Thou Father of all comforts and fountain of all mercies, I recommend my soul to thy infinite goodness for pardon and forgiveness of all my sins, trusting entirely in thy infinite mercies and y^e infinite merits of Christ Jesus my Saviour. Amen. Amen.

(SEAL.)

“WILLIAM BROOME.

“Signed, sealed, and delivered as my last Will and Testament in y^e presence of us the underwritten, Octr. 22, 1745, the words “personal or real” being first interlined.

“JOHN COLLET.

“BENJ. MARTIN.

“MARY MARTIN.

“Proved 31st December, 1745,
by the Oath of the Sole
Executrix within named.”

Broome now rests at peace, unmoved by jealous rivalry, unscathed by the cruel shafts of criticism; and, whatever his merits as a Poet may be, he possesses at least one claim to our respect and admiration; he never prostituted his talents, like too many of his contemporaries, to sordid or mercenary purposes, nor defiled them by licentious or profligate compositions.

THE ROSEBUD.*

TO THE RIGHT HON. LADY JANE WHARTON.

Queen of Fragrance, lovely Rose !
 The beauties of thy leaves disclose.
 The winter's past, the tempests fly,
 Soft gales breathe gently thro' the sky ;
 The lark, sweet warbling on the wing,
 Salutes the gay return of spring ;
 The silver dews, the vernal show'rs,
 Call forth a bloomy waste of flow'rs ;
 The joyous fields, the shady woods,
 Are clothed with green, or swell with buds :
 Then haste thy beauties to disclose,
 Queen of Fragrance, lovely Rose !

Thou, beauteous flower ! a welcome guest,
 Shalt flourish in the fair one's breast ;
 Shalt grace her hand, or deck her hair,
 The flow'r most sweet ! the nymph most fair !
 Breathe soft, ye winds ! be calm, ye skies !
 Arise, ye flow'ry race, arise !
 And haste, thy beauties to disclose,
 Queen of Fragrance, lovely Rose !

And thou, fair nymph ! thyself survey,
 In this sweet offspring of a day :
 That miracle of face must fail ;
 Thy charms are sweet, but charms are frail :
 Swift as the short-liv'd flow'r they fly ;
 At noon they bloom, at ev'ning die.
 Tho' sickness yet a while forbears,
 Yet time destroys what sickness spares.
 Now Helen lives alone in fame,
 And Cleopatra's but a name,
 Time must indent that heavenly brow,
 And thou must be what they are now.
 This moral to the fair disclose,
 Queen of Fragrance, lovely Rose !

Throughout Broome's works a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature manifests itself. He viewed them with the eye of a philosopher, and describes them in the spirit of a

* Selected from Dr. Broome's Poems.

Christian. Witness the following extract from his pastoral—
 “Daphnis and Lycidas” :—

How calm the ev'ning! see the falling day
 Gilds every mountain with a ruddy ray!
 In gentle sighs the softly whispering breeze
 Salutes the flow'rs and waves the trembling trees.
 Hark! the night-warbler from yon vocal boughs
 Glads every valley with melodious woes.
 Swift through the air her rounds the swallow takes,
 Or sportive skims the level of the lakes;
 The tim'rous deer, swift-starting as they graze,
 Bound off in crowds, then turn again and gaze.
 See how yon swans, with snowy pride elate,
 Arch their high necks, and sail along in state!
 The frisking flocks, safe-wandering, crop the plain,
 And the glad season claims a gladsome strain.
 Begin, ye echoes! listen to the song,
 And, with its sweetness pleas'd, each note prolong.

I may add, in conclusion, that an enlarged copy of the
 “Memoir of Dr. Broome,”* with portrait, autograph facsimile,
 and other illustrations, may now be had; and I also take the
 opportunity of saying, that as I am devoting my humble services
 to the preparation of a new and complete edition of Dr.
 Broome's works, I shall be greatly obliged for any information
 respecting either his personal history or his writings.

“CAPTAIN BULKLEY OF OLDHAM.”

Of the above-mentioned Parliamentary Captain, of whom
 notices will be found in the volume of “Civil War Tracts,”
 published by the Chetham Society (pp. 81—182), I find some
 information in a privately compiled Pedigree of the family of
 “Buckley of Whitfield,” lately placed at my disposal. Captain
 Buckley (or Bulkley) was one of the officers “left to keep
 Boulton,” and commanded the Oldham Volunteers in defending
 it against the first assault of the “Lord Darbie's forces.” He

* Published by Kent & Co, London; Burge, Manchester, price 1s.

was again at the defence of Stockport Bridge, "the second key of the county," when carried by Prince Rupert when on his march to the relief of Lathom.

The Pedigree in question clearly identifies (at all events, Dr. Ormerod is of that opinion) the Captain with James Buckley of Whitfield, who was the eldest son of a gentleman of the same name, and resident at the same place by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Butterworth, gentleman, of Little Howarth, in Lancashire. The Captain was born in 1621, and baptised at Rochdale. The entry in the Register of Baptisms runs thus: "James filius Jacobi Buckley de Whitfielde natus fuit die Mart: viz: undecimo die mensis Decembris infra horas undecimo et duodecimo post meridiem et baptizat: fuit decimo sexto die ejusdem mensis." He is further described as a Ward in Chivalry of Charles I., and the wardship was granted to "Robert Shawe of High Bullhaughe, in the county of Lancaster, Gent.," who covenanted to "bring up and entertaine the said Ward in erudicon, vertuous and decent qualities as to the king's honor in that behalfe, and the state of His Mat's publike weale appteineth."

Captain Buckley died in 1699, and is buried at Oldham Church. The following is the inscription on his tomb: "Sepulchrale monumentum Jacobi Buckley de Whitfield, generosi cujus reliquie in humo substrata condebantur die 24^o Januarii, anno a Domino nato 1699. Idem jam etate propectus erat utpote octogenarius." The Register is worded: "Mr. James Buckley of Whitfield, buried." His Will, dated 11th February, 1695, was proved at Chester on the 2nd of May, 1700.

In a Settlement Deed of 1676, his "wife Anne" is mentioned, who, as is gathered from other sources, died in 1694, aged 78. Of her parentage, nothing is known. Can any of my readers supply the information?

Desiring to give the "Collector" a really *practical* utility, I wish my correspondents would aid me in carrying out a suggestion

recently made by a valued antiquarian friend, who thinks that it "might be made exceedingly useful to genealogists by inserting fragments of pedigrees, with a view to the acquisition of information through the medium of the editor or of his printed correspondence. Such fragments might be occasionally of some general interest, and might often serve the double purpose of giving and eliciting information."

For myself, I think the idea a very happy one, and I should cheerfully give my own personal services in reducing it to practice.

MINOR NOTES.

In "Collet's Relics of Literature," p. 334, we have the following description of an inn at Stockport, upwards of two centuries ago.

"A few gentlemen, who stopped some time at an inn at Stockport, in 1634, left the following record of the bad reception they had met with on the window of the inn:—

*"Si mores cuplas venustiores,
Si lectum placidum, dapes salubres,
Si sumptum modicum, hospitem facetum,
Ancillam nitidam, impigrum ministrum,
Huc diverte, viator, dolebis.
O domina dignas, formâ et fœtore ministras!
Stockportæ, si cui sordida grata, onbet."*

TRANSLATION.

If, traveller, good treatment be thy care,
A comfortable bed, and wholesome fare,
A modest bill, and a diverting host,
Neat maid, and ready waiter,—quit this coast.
If dirty doings please, at Stockport—lie;
The girls, O frowzy frights, here with their mistress vie.



EDITED BY

T. W. BARLOW, F.L.S.

JAMES NEILD, ESQ.,

The Visitor of Prisons.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1817 (part 1, p. 305), I find a Silhouette and Memoir of the above gentleman, whose name, notwithstanding my previous researches into the "History of Cheshire Worthies," was perfectly new to me. The Memoir is said to have "been written by himself, and lately published by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, in the Memoirs of Dr. Lettsom." The Silhouette "is copied from one first published among a series of modern

characters distinguished by patriotism and benevolence in Dr. Lettsom's "Hints for promoting Beneficence, &c." With the hope of obtaining some

further particulars relating to Mr. Neild's personal history, I publish the following Extracts from the Memoir previously mentioned.

“ I was born May 24th, 1774 (old style), at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in the neighbourhood of which my family possessed some good estates. My father died when I was too young to retain the slightest remembrance of him, leaving myself, three brothers, and one sister, to the care of our mother, who carried on the business of a linen draper. She was a woman of merit and piety, and devoted herself to the bringing up, and virtuously educating her children. I passed through the ordinary course of education at the town where I was born, with tolerable success, but quitted it before I was thirteen. A skilful preceptor would, about this time, have discovered the true bent of my temper or disposition, from the manner in which I was struck at seeing a print of Miss Blandy in prison, fast bound in misery and in irons, for poisoning her father; and another of Miss Jeffreys, and John Swan, whom she procured to shoot her uncle; and my frequent visits to the shop where they were exhibited for sale. The real principles of action, and a character impressed by nature, are, in this way, most likely to be found, for the efforts of nature will very rarely, if ever, deceive.

“ After my quitting school, I went to live with my uncle, who farmed one of his own estates; with him I continued about two years, but not liking the farming business I solicited my mother to put me apprentice to some trade or profession. An opportunity presented itself, and Doctor Leaf, of Prescott, near Liverpool (all surgeons and apothecaries in the country are called *Doctors*), was desirous of having me; but in the conclusion of his letter he says: ‘ After Mr. Neild's five years are expired, he needs only to take a trip or two to Guinea, and he will be qualified to practise anywhere.’ This excited my curiosity and inquiry, and final rejection of the offer.

“ An advertisement about this time appeared in the newspapers from a person styling himself a jeweller, and of this business I

had formed some idea, from the good-nature of a Jew, who being a kind of itinerant jeweller, passed through Knutsford every year, and seemed pleased at the effect and inquiries which the showing me his box of stone buckles, buttons, &c., produced; a treaty was set on foot, and soon concluded.

"I accordingly set out for London without either friend or recommendation there, and arrived the latter end of the year 1760."

We pass over Mr. Neild's account of his sojourn in London, and his visits to the Metropolitan Prisons.

"In 1776, being then in my 22nd year, I had a desire to see my friends in Cheshire; but I took the stage only to Derby, intending to pass one day there to see if the gaol was like those in London. This gaol had not been long built, and the situation was both airy and healthy. There was a large dungeon in it down a few steps, but in every respect it was so much better than Newgate or Wood-street, that it gave me courage to visit others before my return. The conveyance by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal to Warrington cost me but sixpence; and for about half-a-crown more I reached Liverpool, and from thence to Chester for a few shillings. As I had never seen either of these places, I carefully concealed the motives of my visits, particularly from my uncle, who doated upon me, and made his will during my stay, in which he left me almost the whole of his property. At Liverpool there was the same promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, the same drunkenness going forward, which I had observed in London; but the dungeons were worse, and so very offensive, I did not stay to examine into them. In the Bridewell I saw a ducking stool complete, the first that I had ever seen. We had two at Knutsford; one in a pond near the Higher Town, and another in a pond near the Lower Town, where the school boys were accustomed to bathe: in these, scolding and brawling women were ducked; but the standard in each was all that remained in my memory. I never remember them used, but this at Liverpool enables me to describe

it. A standard was fixed for a long pole, at the extremity of which was fastened a chair; on this the woman was placed, and soused three times under water, till almost suffocated. At Liverpool, the standard was fixed in the court, and a bath made on purpose for ducking; but why in a prison this wanton and dangerous severity was exercised on women, and not on men, I could nowhere learn. This mode of punishment seems formerly to have been general; for it is in the memory of persons now (1806) living when a machine of this kind was in the Green Park. This, however, was not the only cruel punishment used at this Bridewell; for the women were flogged weekly at the whipping post. In the polite city of Chester I expected to find better prisons; a better police I certainly did. The keeper appeared to me to be a civil and humane man; but as I went down steps, near seven yards below the court, to visit the dungeons, I almost now feel the horror with which I was then struck. There were six of them very small, and as dark as pitch; three felons slept in each every night; not a breath of air but what was admitted through a small hole in the door. The same drinking and intercourse of the sexes as in Liverpool and London. The dungeon of the North Gate was yet worse than those of the Castle. It was nearly as deep, and had 14 inches deep of water in it. These subterraneous places, which are totally dark, are beyond imagination horrid and dreadful."

ANCIENT MONUMENT IN THE CHURCH OF ROSTHERNE.

To the Editor of the "Cheshire Historical Collector."

May 16th, 1854.

Dear Sir,—

There is a disputed monument in the Church of Rostherne, some notices of which I collected a year or two ago; and, if you deem them likely to be interesting to your readers, they are entirely at your service in the following form. I shall not speak

at large of the appearance of this monument, unless I have an opportunity to visit it again ; because I do not now sufficiently remember it. But it may be proper to tell you what I do remember. It is the effigy, or portraiture, of a knight, in armour of chain ; *incised*, if I recollect, upon a large flat slab, such as may have covered an ancient stone coffin, or surmounted an altar-tomb. Such a stone coffin there was in the Churchyard, under the north wall of the Chancel, deep and large ; and I suspected that it might once have held the remains of the mailed soldier now described. His effigy, at present, is built upright into the north wall of the Chancel, in the interior : and I saw no trace of its original position. It was probably displaced to make room for more modern tombs. I have a note, copied from Ormerod, to the effect that it lay formerly horizontally, under a canopy, in the proper fashion of such monuments. This “armed man” wears a belted surcoat, reaching to the knee ; his legs, not crossed, rest on some mutilated animal ; on his left arm he bears a large convex shield, extending from the shoulder to the belt, and charged with two bars ; and his right hand is in the act of drawing his sword. His head is cased in mail, leaving a small opening for his face in the shape of an escutcheon ; but the particulars of the head-gear I do not remember. What I propose to myself, therefore, at present, is not to enter into a dissertation on his armour, with a view to date—though that would be most interesting, if I had sufficient materials ; but to glean out of the antiquaries such direct and collateral memoranda as may seem to show us to what name and family this monumental stone is to be ascribed.

The difficulty about **him** arises from the arms on his shield, which, as I said just now, are two bars ; for these are borne, with different tinctures, by the great houses of Venables, Manwaring, and Brereton.

Venables bears—Azure, 2 bars argent.

Manwaring bears—Argent, 2 bars gules.

Brereton bears—Argent, 2 bars sable.

Who, then, is this old soldier—a Venables, a Manwaring, or a Brereton? Nothing remains to tell us but probability and tradition. According to these he is to be accounted a Venables; as the following notes must prove. For first, I have read, I knew not well on what authority, that Rostherne Manor, which belonged at the Domesday Survey to Gilbert Venables, Baron of Kinder-ton, was held under that barony by the Rosthernes till Henry 2nd's time, when they became extinct; and that a younger branch of the Venables family had afterwards a seat at Rostherne, whose lands were sold to the Leighs of Booth, in 1320. This proves a very early and close connexion between Rostherne and the family of Venables. Then again, Ormerod, speaking of this monument under Rostherne, assumes him without scruple to be a Venables, perhaps on the authority of Randle Holmes. But Ormerod is not by me now. It is the tradition of the neighbourhood too that he is a Venables; and also, as a matter of course, they give out that he was a Crusader—only they are puzzled that he is not cross-legged, as Crusaders should be! I found another notice of this portraiture where I did not expect. It was in "Hunter's Diary of Thoresby," 2 vols., London, 1830. Thoresby says, at p. 121 (but I have forgotten to say of which vol., and cannot now refer to him):—"Rawston Church, where, as I was informed by Mr. Martindale, Chaplain to the Lord Delamere, is an ancient monument of a knight in armour, of the Venables (patrons of the living), which has been of great reputation"—i. e. which family—"ever since the Norman Conquest." Now Thoresby was born in 1658, and may have written this about 1700 we will say; therefore, this tomb was then ascribed to a Venables. Yet it is said in "Vale Royal," folio, London, 1656—in Part 2nd, p. 82—that in the Church of Middlewich was "a fair Chappell, and peculiar buriall place of that great race of the Venables;" so that Rostherne Church was not their usual sepulchre. On the whole, however, I conclude him a Venables.

I know no argument for his being a Manwaring, stronger than

the circumstance that their great family house at Over Peover is, according to "Vale Royal," in the Parish of Rostherne; and therefore they may have buried there. But this is mere supposition. Only some will have it that, from that fact, there is a great presumption that he was one of the Manwarings.

Will the Breretons claim him, as they did some of his relations? There is a handsome tomb in the Churchyard of Astbury; and an escutcheon upon it still bears, though almost illegibly, 2 bars and 3 leopards' heads in chief, for the family of Venables of Newbold-Astbury. The tomb is apparently of the 14th century. Upon it, some two centuries perhaps ago, did the Breretons, or somebody for them, inscribe a small tablet, appropriating the monument to themselves. That inscription remains there now; but its claim is arrogant and groundless. For one leopard's head is still distinctly to be seen; and the monument has been proved plainly to belong to the family of Venables. I am not aware, however, that the Breretons ever claimed the effigy at Rostherne, or any other person for them. The dispute about it has been between Venables and Manwaring; and I beg to think that the knight was a *Venables*.

Will you pardon me so long a letter?

I am, dear sir, &c.

NESILUA.

LIST OF BOOKS, TRACTS, MSS., &c, RELATING TO LANCASHIRE HISTORY.

(Continued from P. 58.)

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Manchester.—"An Account of the Wardens of Christ's College Church, Manchester, since the foundation of 1442 to the present time. Illustrated with an elegant View of Christ Church." Manchester, 1773. 8vo.

Cattell (Thomas), Chaplain at Christ's College, Manchester.—

"Sermon at the Assizes at Lancaster, before Justice Eyre," 8vo. London, 1734.

Clayton (John.)—"Sermon at the Assizes at Lancaster, before Sir Lawrence Carter." London, 1736. 8vo.

Daves (Sir William), Archbishop of York—"Sermon in the Parish Church of Warrington, Lancashire." London, 1709. 8vo.

Foxley (Thomas), Fellow of Christ's College, Manchester—"Sermon at the Consecration of St. Mary's Church, in Manchester." Manchester, 1756. 8vo.

Gastrell (Francis), Bishop of Chester—"His Case, with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester, in which is shown that no other degrees but those of the University can be deemed legal qualification for ecclesiastical preferment." Oxford, 1731. Folio.

Heyricke (Richard), Warden of the College of Manchester—"Three Sermons preached at the Collegiate Church." London, 1726. 12mo.

I. (P.), Roman Catholic—"Letter written by a Minister (T. B.), for the satisfaction of a Person doubting in Religion (J. W., of Preston, Lancashire), shown to be unsatisfactory." London, 1688.

Daye (James.)—"Sermon at the Provincial Meeting of the Lancashire Ministers, at Manchester." Manchester, 1744. 8vo.

Allen (—.)—"Excommunicatio Excommunicata, or a Censure of the Presbyterian Censures and Proceedings in the Classis at Manchester, in a Discourse betwixt the Ministers of that Classis and some Dissenting Christians." London, 1658. 4to.

Moss (Thomas.)—"Sermon at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, for the support of the Infirmary." Manchester, 1754. 4to.

Mottershead (Joseph.)—"Thanksgiving Sermon at Manchester, on November 14, the Anniversary of the Surrender of the Rebels at Preston." London, 1719. 8vo.

Nicholls (Benjamin), Vicar of Eccles—"Sermon at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, on the False Claims to Martydom." London, 1746. 8vo.

Same.—"Sermon at the Assizes at Lancaster, before Sir Thos. Birch." London, 1747. 8vo.

Oliver (R.), Vicar of Warton.—"Sermon at the Assizes at Lancaster, before Sir Thomas Burnet." London, 1749. 8vo.

Oliver (James.)—"All is Well, or the Defeat of the late Rebellion, a Sermon at Rochdale on Oct. 10th." London, n. d. 8vo.

Richmond (Henry), Rector of Leverpoole.—"Two Sermons at the Assizes at Lancaster." London, 1710. 8vo.

The Same.—"Sermon on the Death of Queen Anne, in St. Peter's Church, Leverpoole." Leverpoole, 1719. 8vo.

The same.—"Sermon on the Eucharist, at St. Peter's Church, Liverpool." Liverpool, 1719. 8vo.

Smith (William), Rector of the Holy Trinity, Chester.—"Assize Sermon at Lancaster, before Sir Thomas Denison." London, 1746. 8vo.

Stanley (John), Rector of Bury and Halsall, Lancashire.—"Sermon at the Old Church, Liverpool, before the Trustees of the Publick Infirmary." Liverpool, 1750. 8vo.

Taylor (John), of Warrington.—"The Scripture Account of Prayer, in an Address to the Dissenters of Lancashire, occasioned by a new Liturgy some Ministers are composing for the use of a Congregation at Liverpool." London, 1761. 8vo.

Wroe (Richard), D.D., Warden of Christ's College, Manchester,—"Sermon at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, on Her Majesty's Accession," London, 1704. 4to.*

CIVIL WAR TRACTS.

(Continued from page 64.)

Ormerod (George, D.C.L., &c.)—"Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War, commencing with the removal, by Parliament, of James Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, from his Lieutenancy of

* All the above are taken from the Catalogue of the late John Byrom, M.A.

Lancashire, and terminating with his execution. Edited and illustrated from contemporary documents." The above is the title of a volume (4to., 1844) published by the Chetham Society, and edited by Dr. Ormerod. Its contents are as follows :—

Chapter I.—Preliminary Petitions, &c., March xii., June vi.,
MDCXLII.

Chapter II.—(1.) "Lamentable and sad newes from the North, viz. York, Lancaster, Derby, and Newcastle, sent in a letter from a Gentleman resident in York to his friend living in Lumbard Street. Also, Strange Newes from Leicester, how Colonel Lunsford, Captain Legg, and Mr. Hastings, have appeared in a warlike manner, with a true discovery of their intention and the manner of the opposition by the Earle of Stamford, Lord-Lieutenant of that County. London, printed for G. Thomlinson and T. Watson, 1642."

(2.) "Severall Letters from the Committees in Severall Counties to the Honourable William Lenthall, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons, read in both Houses of Parliament. June 27th, 1642; wherein (among divers other passages very remarkable) is related how the townsmen of Manchester put themselves into arms and stood upon their defence against the Lord Strange and his Forces who came to seize on the Magazine.

"With an intercepted Letter from Sir Edward Fitton to Sir Thomas Aston at York: discovering a foul design of the malignant Party. Whereunto is added severall Votes of both Houses. London, printed for Joseph Hunscott and John Wright, 1642." (By order of Parliament.)

(3.) "A True and Perfect Diurnall of all the Chiefe Passages in Lancashire from the 3 July to the 9; sent to five Shopkeepers in London from a Friend, July 9, 1642. London, printed for T. N., 1642."

(4.) "The Beginning of Civil Warres in England; or, terrible News from the North." Printed by order of Parliament. July 9, 1642.

(5) "Manchester's Resolution against the Lord Strange, with

the Parliament's endeavour and care for the prevention of such sad Calamities that may ensue upon the nation, by their severall Votes resolved upon in the House of Peers and in the House of Commons, for the securing the Kingdome of England and the Dominion of Wales.

“Also, a remarkable passage concerning his Majesty's blocking up of Hull, July 12. London, printed for A. Coe, 1642.”

(6) “To the King's Most Excellent Majesty: The Humble Desires of the High Court of Parliament, declaring the Grounds and chief Motives that induce them to proceed in this course of raising a Guard to defend themselves against all such as should oppose them; with the Grounds of their Fears collected into several Hedds. Also, Horrible News from Manchester, declaring a great Skirmish betwixt the Lord Strange's Forces and the followers of the Deputy-Lieutenant. July 19.

“Whereunto is annexed the Parliament's Protestation to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, July 23. London, printed for A. Coc.” (By order of Parliament)

(7.) “News from Manchester; being a Perfect Relation of the passages which hapned there between the Lord Strange and the Commissioners for the Militia. Together with the occasion and other circumstances of their skirmishing and the number and state of those which were slain and wounded. As also, how the Magazine for that County is disposed of.—Sent in a Letter from M. Jo. Ronsgore, an eye-witness and an inhabitant of the said town of Manchester. July 23. Printed for T. N., 1642.”

(8.) “A verie true and credible relation of the several passages at Manchester on the 15th of July last, 1642, whercin is specified an invitation of the Lord Strange unto a Banquet, whose life was afterwards much endangered by Sir Thomas Stanley, Baronet; John Holcroft, Esquire; Thomas Birch, Gentleman, as will be attested upon oath, with the declaration of the better sort of townsmen of Manchester. London, printed for T. Fawcet, July 29, 1642.”

(9.) "An Impeachment of High Treason exhibited in Parliament against James Lord Strange, Son and Heir apparent of William Earle of Derby, by the Commons assembled in Parliament in the name of themselves and all the Commons of England. With an Order of the Lords and Commons in Parliament for the apprehension of the said Lord, to be published in all Churches, Chappels, Markets, and Townes, in the County of Lancaster and Chester. Sep. 17. London, Printed for John Wright, 1642." (By order of Parliament.)

(10.) "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, The Humble Petition of divers Recusants and others in the County of Lancaster, that they may be received into his Majesty's Protection, and have their armes redelivered to them for the defence of his Majesties Person and and their Families.

"Together with his Majesties Commission to Sir William Gerard, Baronet, Sir Cecill Trafford, Knight, and other his Majesties subjects, Recusants in the same County charging and commanding them to provide with all possible speed sufficient armies for the defence of his Majesties Person or them against all force raised by any colour of any order or ordinance whatsoever without his Majesties consent. London, Printed for Edw. Husbands and John Frank, and are to be sold at their shops, in the Middle Temple, and next door to the King's Head, in Fleet Streete. 1642." (By order of Parliament).

(11.) "Parliamentary Commission for raising money for defence of Lancashire, and sending down Colonel Sir John Seaton; from a Broadside in the British Museum, reprinted imperfectly in Rushworth's collection. (Part iii. vol. ii. p. 25.) Die September 29, 1642.

Chapter III.—(12.) "Newes from Manchester, Being a true Relation of the Battell fought before Manchester; wherein the Lord Strange lost 150 men, besides 100 taken prisoners, with the losse only of 12 men of the Town side, whercof six of them were taken Prisoners. Sent in a Letter to a private Friend. London, Printed for Richard Best, 1642."

(13.) "The Lord Strange, His demands propounded to the Inhabitants of the Town of Manchester, concerning a pacification and laying down of armes; with the Valiant Answer and Resolution of the Commanders and Souldiers in denying and withstanding the said demands. Also the names of the Scots Elders and Ministers chosen by the Commissioners of Scotland to be sent to the Assembly of Divines, appointed by Parliament to be holden at London for the settlement of Religion. London Printed for Th. Cook, October 8, 1642, 4to. pp. 6."

(*To be continued.*)

BIOGRAPHY.

(*Continued from p. 61.*)

"*Characteristic Strictures*: or Remarks on upwards of one hundred Portraits of the most Eminent Persons in the Counties of Lancaster and Chester; particularly in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, now supposed to be on Exhibition. Addressed to John Astley, Esq., of Duckinfield Lodge: in imitation of a late ingenious publication entitled *Sketches from Nature*. Interspersed with critical and explanatory Notes." London, 1779. 4to. pp. 46.

Heywood (James)—Letters and Poems on several subjects. 12mo. Lond. 1726. "This Volume contains an imitation from Martial when the Author was at Manchester School; Verses on the death of Mr. Molineux, Mathematician, and character of Dr. Wroe, Warden of Manchester; also a compendious character of the celebrated Beauties of Manchester in 1709, which includes the names of Chetham, Greenaugh, Sleigh, Garside, Gregg, Hyde, &c."

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATING TO DUKINFIELD,
WITH A REMARKABLE LETTER FROM THE PARLIAMEN-
TARY COLONEL.

(FROM MR. T. W. BARLOW'S WORK ON CHESHIRE.)

“Not far from Dukinfield resided those excellent men John and Samuel Angier. The first was minister of Denton Chapel, and Dukinfield was blessed with the ministerial labours of the latter. Mr. John Angier died and was buried in Denton, followed to the grave by “a large multitude of people all in deep lamentation” in 1677, in the seventy-second year of his age, and in the forty-sixth of his ministry at Denton. The younger Angier, who had been the untiring prop to his uncle during his declining years, and whose dying prayer it was that his nephew might “be permitted to stay and minister to the little flock,” was driven “by persecuting laws from the building consecrated by that good man’s teachings,” but was followed to Dukinfield, which he selected as the scene of his labours, by many of those who had previously worshipped at Denton in the chapel of his uncle, who may in fact be regarded as “the founder of the Nonconformist churches of this immediate neighbourhood.” Such was the state of things about the time of Mr. Samuel Angier’s removal to Dukinfield, that the first meeting of his church (in 1681) was held in a part of his own dwelling-house, and sometimes, for safety, meetings were held in sequestered places, in the open air, and at night. “Tradition can yet point out the place in a neighbouring wood, where on days set apart, under the watch of sentinels, and at night-fall, when they were less likely to be observed, the proscribed ministers were met by their faithful adherents; when the pious service of prayer, praise, and exhortation, had no other walls to surround it but the oaken thicket, and no other roof for its protection but the canopy of heaven.” In the old chapel at Dukinfield now lies the dust of Samuel Angier, and on his tomb is the inscription,—

"Hic requiescit in Domino
 S A M U E L A N G I E R,
 Jesu Christi Minister
 Vir primævæ Pietatis et omni Virtute præclarus
 Dedhamiæ in Comitatu Essexiæ
 Piis et honestis Parentibus
 Natus Octobris 28, 1639.
 Westmonasteriensis Scholæ deinde Ædis Christi Oxon
 Alumnus Regius
 Concionator Egregius et Assiduus
 Continuis Evangelii Laboribus et Morbis
 Fere obrutus,
 Lumine etiam, ingravescente Ætate, orbatus
 Tandem animam plaëide
 Deo reddidit
 8vo Novembris Anno Salutis
 MDCCXIII.
 Ætatis LXXV.
 In perpetuam Pietatis Memoriam
 Bezaleel et Johannes Filii sui
 H. M. P. C."

Letter of Robert Duckenfield, Esq^{re}. to Sir Sam^l Luke.*

"Hon^{ble}. Sir,

"I was in hopes to have waited on yee myselfe before this time, but
 y^e enemy have been soe active lately as to keep mee in imployment
 heere since they threaten these p^{ts}. Ye necessity of my Regimt^e of
 Troope compells mee to send y^e bearer hereof to London, to move for
 some pay for my men, who waite for a *good* answeare by him speedily,
 otherwise they will disband. My Troope was y^e first served in these
 p^{ts} of y^e kingdome for y^e Parl^t. & have continued a compleate Troope
 above 2 yeares & a halfe [until] this present, for very little pay w^{ch} is
 upon account, for y^e last twelvemonth they have rec'd 215[£]. 14^s. —from
 y^e publique & noe more, Sir W^m. Brereton allowes his owne Troope
 double pay to y^e rest w^{ch}. is contrary to an ordinance of Parl^t. especially
 my men having served so long, my Reg^t. hath passed upon very hard
 duty for this twelvemonth, espetially y^e last winter at the seidge of Bees-

* From Sir S. Luke's Letter Book in the British Museum.

ton Castle, and in Worrall where many of my men were lost & maimed, for all which service they have rec^d. but a month's pay & now they begin to mutiny & will breake presently, unless some competent meanes bee allowed y^m. Besides I have spent & lost 1000[£]. in this service & I have not rec^d. yett y^e value of 6^l. towards my owne pay. W^t. Prisoners or priz^a hath been taken by my Soldiers I have made no advantage thereof but it is set down in my accompts. Sir I desire you will be pleased to direct & assist y^e bearer hereof how to preferre y^e Peticion to y^e Parlt. in y^e behalfe of my Soldiers & myself, & y^t you would please to dispatch his businesse presently, to procure me some allowance for my past charges & pay already due for the maintenance of my Soldiers & Troope. I am very unwilling to have y^m disband, if y^e Parlt. would please to take notice of their former service. This Country hath been so longe y^e seate of warre as it is now become poore and in a miserable condition much occasioned by y^e sad divisions between Sir W^m. Brereton & y^e rest of or. deputy Lt^s. & Officers, which will grow worse every day untill some of y^m. bee removed or reproved y^t. are most in fault. I have sent W^m. Davenport further instructions & propositions to acquaint you with & and to entreate yor. direcion how to make use of you. I intend to waite on you myself eare long, & desiring your pardon for my boldness to trouble you herein, I rest

“Yor. kinsman to command

“Duckenfield, 5th Apr. 1645.

“ROBT. DUCKENFIELD.”

“P.S. My Regt & Troope have had no means at all allowed y^m. for these last 16 or 17 months past but w^t. money they rec^d. from the Tre'r by of Sir W^m. Brereton's owne order ment^d. in my acct.”

NOTE.—From the great difficulty of obtaining a constant supply of *Original* matter, I find that I shall be compelled to issue the future numbers of the “COLLECTOR.” By having recourse to previous publications, however scarce and valuable, the object of this Sheet is greatly frustrated, and I must therefore throw myself on the indulgence of my friends, in adopting the arrangement above proposed.

T. W. B.

MRS. ELIZABETH MILTON.

The following copy of the Will and "Inventory of the Goods" of the widow (and third wife) of our great poet, has been kindly supplied to me by T. W. Jones, Esq., of Nantwich.

[Extracted from the PUBLIC EPISCOPAL REGISTRY, of Chester.]

"IN the name of God, Amen."—I ELIZABETH MILTON of Namptwich in the County of Chester, Widdow, being weak in body but of a good and sound memory and understanding do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in maner and form following, that is to say, First and principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my maker relying wholly on his grace for Salvation through the merits & mediation of Jesus Christ my Saviour and my Body to be decently Buryed at the discretion of my hereinafter named Executors and my worldly goods I leave as followeth And first my will is that all my just debts owing by me be punctually paid and discharged by my Executors as also my funeral expences which being done in the first place Then as to the remainder and overplus of my effects I give and bequeath to my Nephews and Nieces in Namptwich equally to be divided amongst them And hereby I revoke anull and make voyd all my former Wils by me made and do make constitute and appoint my loving Friends Samuel Acton and John Allecock both of Namptwich aforesaid my Executors of this my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this twenty second of August in the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King And in the year of our Lord God 1727. Elizabeth Milton (L. S.) Signed sealed and delivered by the said Testator Elizabeth

Milton who declared this to be and contain her last will and Testament in presence of us who subscribed our names in the sight and presence of the said Testator as Witnesses—Richard Cooke—Uriah Rowley—Joseph Tomlines.

On the tenth day of October One thousand seven hundred and twenty seven, the Will of Elizabeth Milton, late of Nantwich, in the County of Chester, Widow, deceased was proved at Chester, in common form of Law, by John Allecock, one of the Executors (power reserved to Samuel Acton, the other executor.) The right of every person being saved and him allowed to exhibit an Inventory.

H. RAIKES, Registrar.

[Extracted from the PUBLIC EPISCOPAL REGISTRY of Chester.]

A True and perfect Inventory of the Goods & Chattels of late Mrs. Elizabeth Milton, appraised by us whose names are undernam'd, this twenty sixth of August, 1727.

A pair Bedsteads and hangings	.	.	.	0	18	0
A feather Bed and Bolster, weight 94lb. at 6d	.	.	.	2	7	0
2 Quilts and pair of Blanketts, old patched ones	.	.	.	0	10	0
2 Teaspoons and 1 silver spoon, with a seal and stopper, and bitts of silver	.	.	.	0	12	6
1 Chest of Drawers and frame	.	.	.	0	13	0
1 Dress Box, Bottles, and things belonging	.	.	.	0	12	0
1 Pencil Case	.	.	.	0	3	0
1 pr. 1 odd sheet	.	.	.	0	14	0
1 doz. old napkins	.	.	.	0	4	0
6 old pieces of linnen	.	.	.	0	2	0
8 Pewter plates	.	.	.	0	6	0
2 Pewter Dishes	.	.	.	0	4	8
2 Do.	.	.	.	0	3	0
A small Brass Mortar and Pestill	.	.	.	0	2	0
A Coffee Copper Pot	.	.	.	0	3	0
A Brass Fender	.	.	.	0	1	4
2 Kettles & 3 old sospans at 9d. wth. Old stewpan	.	.	.	0	6	9
1 Pewter Pint	.	.	.	0	0	8
1 Small Hang Iron	.	.	.	0	0	8
2 Small Hang spits	.	.	.	0	0	4

Iron Seewers and egg slice	0	0	4
Iron and heaters	0	2	0
Iron Pestill & wood Mortar	0	1	0
1 fire shovel, tongs, & proker	0	1	8
1 flesh fork	0	0	4
A Marble Mortar, & Pestill	0	0	6
2 Cane Chairs & two velvet cushins	0	17	0
1 Small Cover'd Chair	0	2	0
1 Joyn Stool	0	1	0
1 large Old Trunk & frame	0	6	0
1 Hair Trunk	0	8	0
2 Dale Boxes	0	2	0
1 Leather Trunk	0	1	0
1 Small Cover'd Box	0	2	0
1 Old Dripping Pan	0	0	4
1 Old Muff & Case	0	0	4
1 Old shash	0	0	6
3 Sedge Bottom Chairs	0	1	6
A Tin Fish Plate	0	0	6
A Hand Candlestick & Snuffer of Tin	0	0	6
A Tin Do.	0	0	3
A Large Bible	0	8	0
2 Books of Paradise	0	10	0
Some old Books & few old pictures	0	12	0
Mr. Milton's Pictures & Coat of Arms	10	10	0
2 Pails, 1 Stand, 2 small barrells	0	5	0
2 doz. glass bottles	0	4	0
1 pair of Bellows	0	0	9
White Ware & Earth Ware	0	6	0
1 Old Chaff Dish	0	0	6
2 Steans & Black Ing	0	1	0
1 Roll Pin	0	0	1
1 Old square Table	0	1	0
1 Stand	0	0	10
2 Old Maids	0	0	9
1 Tin Coffee Pot	0	0	8
1 Iron twitch candlestick	0	0	3
2 Pewter spoons	0	0	3
A Totershell knife & fork, wth. other odd ones	0	1	0
2 Old pr. siserrs	0	0	3
1 Old looking Glass	0	1	6
Tobacco Box	0	0	6
2 Old Cushions	0	2	0
1 Pillon	0	2	6
6 Petty pans & Bottoms	0	0	9
Blk & White Gown & Pettycoat	0	5	0
A little Table	0	2	0
A Fine Cloak and Hood	0	17	6
A Norwich Gown and Petticoat	1	5	0
A Calimancoe Gown	0	14	0
A Quilted Petticoat	0	8	0
An old Norwich Gown & Coat	0	10	0
An old blew shagg Coat	0	1	0
1 short black hood	0	1	0

2 Silk Handkerchiefs	.	.	.	.	0	5	0
An old Sasnett hood	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
1 Old Handkerchief	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
1 short black hood more	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
1 long do.	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
2 silk Aprons	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
1 Mask and Fan	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
3 pr. of Old gloves	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
The best suit of twad cloaths	.	.	.	.	0	3	0
The Worser do.	.	.	.	.	0	1	6
2 pair Ruffles	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
1 Muslin Hood	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
A Muslin Apron	.	.	.	.	0	1	6
A handkerchief	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
A Cambrick do.	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
A Scotch do.	.	.	.	.	0	0	10
3 pair of sleeves	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
8 Old Double Cloaths	.	.	.	.	0	0	4
A White Hood	.	.	.	.	0	0	8
A White do & sleeves	.	.	.	.	0	0	8
3 White old aprons	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
3 Course Shifts	.	.	.	.	0	3	0
Windo & Raggd Curtains	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
2 Pockets	.	.	.	.	0	0	8
3 Old check aprons	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
A pair shoes & 2 pair Cloggs	.	.	.	.	0	2	6
1 old pair of sheets	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
4 pr. of brass weights	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
2 pr. of Spectacles	.	.	.	.	0	1	6
In Money	.	.	.	.	0	17	0
1 Chop Block	.	.	.	.	0	0	4
Coles	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
2 small rods	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
1 Shift & old bits of linnen	.	.	.	.	2	6	0

JOHN WRIGHT—JOHN ALLCOCK — 39 8 1

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original Inventory of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Milton, late of Namptwich, in the County of Chester; Widow deceased, now remaining in the Public Episcopal Registry of Chester. As Witness my hand this twenty-fifth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

H. RAIKES, Registrar.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the *Cheshire & Lancashire Historical Collector*.

SIR,—Though it is now some time since your friends have been favoured with a number of the *Collector*, I trust you have not forsaken us entirely. The Bibliographical portion is, I think, especially valuable, and I would respectfully urge you to make it as perfect as possible ; the Collectors of the County would, I am sure assist a “ Brother Chip ” in so laudable a work. As an instalment of my mite, I beg to hand you a few notes and additions to your list, which, if you think worthy, can appear in your next part.

Do you not think it would be well, after making this portion of your work as perfect as possible, to collect and arrange the list, and publish it in a detached form.

Yours very truly,

A Member of the Lan. and Ches. Hist. Soc.

* I beg to thank my Correspondent most cordially for his Valuable Contribution, and at the same time, to inform him that I have had it in Contemplation for some time, to take the step suggested in the last paragraph of his note.—ED.

NOTES & ADDITIONS TO LIST OF CHESHIRE BOOKS.

Vol. 1. page 10. Camden's *Britannia* was edited by Gibson, in 1695, in one volume folio, and again enlarged on Gibson's Edition to 2 vols, in 1772 ; Gough's Edition was published in 3 volumes folio, in 1789, and again in 4 volumes folio, in 1806. This very valuable work has been reprinted, abridged, and enlarged, &c. so repeatedly as to render it utterly impossible to give a list of Editions :—It is somewhat remarkable that although Camden was one of our best Antiquaries, no good memoir in a distinct form has appeared. Surely the Society, adopting his name, should have filled up this blank, if only by reprinting the memoir in Gough's Edition of the *Britannia*.

Page 11. Wilbraham's Glossary was originally in the *Archæologia**, with a few copies taken off in a distinct form in 4to.; the first Edition was printed in 12mo, 1820.

Page 34. Hughes' Edition of the Vale Royal; the copies at 10s. 6d. and 21s. can hardly be quoted as distinct works; the variations being merely a freak of the Publisher's illustrating propensities.

Ibid. Mainwaring's Defence. For a list of the Tracts on this singularly interesting Controversy vide introduction to one of the series recently printed from the unpublished MS.

Page 56. *Holmeiana*. The Original Manuscripts of the Holmes were bought by Lord Oxford of the Son's Executors, and are now in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum (no 473, 506, 1990), they afford very voluminous materials for the Histories of Cheshire and Lancashire. In no. 2073 are drawings of Buildings in Chester, by the third Randall Holmes. A particular detail of them is given by Wanley in the Harleian Catalogue.

Randall Holmes, his Father, and Grandfather were all Citizens and Arms-Painters of Chester.

Page 69. Chester Plays. Two Volumes of these were published by the Shakespeare Society, they form one of the best works of the Series.

ADDITIONS.

Heraldic Visitations of the County were made by Flower and Glover in 1566 and again by the same in 1580, and again by St. George in 1613. Copies of these important MSS. are in existence in various public Libraries, it is very desirable that they should be printed; various Visitations of other Counties have been published: a complete series is much to be wished, they should however, be done by a grant from Parliament or some Public Fund.

* Vol. 19, pp. 13-42.

Philosophical Transactions, in no. 222, at page 316, is a description given by Dr. Halley, in a letter dated Chester, Oct. 26, 1696, of a Roman Altar found there. In no. 76, p. 2274, are Ray's Observations on the Anatomy of a Porpoise at West-Chester.

In Vol. 47, page 216, there is an account of the Roman Stations in Cheshire and Lancashire, by Thomas Perceval, Esq. In No, 2293, p. 370, there is an account of a Hailstorm at Chester in 1697, by Dr. Halley. In No. 156, p. 485, is Dr. Lister's Remarks on the Midland Salt-Springs, of Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. In No. 66, p. 2015, is Martindale's Account of a Rock of Natural Salt at Rotherston. In No. 53, and 54, Dr. Jackson answers some Queries about the Salt Spring and Works at Namptwich.

Ashmole. In Vol. 3 of Ashmole's Berkshire. Appendix, page 393, is a Latin Explanation of an Inscription on a Roman Altar found at Chester, 1653, by Mr. John Grenehalgh, printed from an MS. in the Bodleian Library.

In Miscellanies on several Curious Subjects, 1714 and 1723, is a letter from Dr. Langbain to Dugdale, and another from Selden to Langbain, about the same Altar, is printed in the Appendix to Hearn's Ann. de Dunstable, No. 111. Marmora Arundeliana, page 282, and Horsley, p. 315.

In Ray's Collection of English Local Words will be found An account of the Salt Works at Namptwich.

In Birch's History of the Royal Society, Vol 2, page 185, is an Account of the increase of the River Weever, and discovery of a Roman Pavement and Coins, and a skeleton of a Stag, near Nantwich.

Gentleman's Magazine, 1762 pp. 563 and 616, contains a description of the Parishes of Eastham and Bromborough.

Willis, Browne, Survey of the Cathedral of Chester.

* This Altar is now at Oxford, but the Inscription is quite obliterated.

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain, contains Pedigrees of many of the Families in Chesrihe, 4 vols, royal 8vo, 1826.

Bartlett's Selection from Views of the Residences and Country Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, 1851, folio, six out of the fourteen Views in this work are in Cheshire.

Dyson (D.) the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the district 40 miles round Manchester, 1850.

In Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. 3 p. 1819, is a Memoir of John Birkenhead, of Northwich, the writer of an early Newspaper, the *Mercurius Aulicus*, the first number of which appeared 11th Jany. 1642.

Ingelo (N.) Bentivolio and Urania in four Bookes, by N. I. D.D. London, 1660, folio. This book has a long dedication, "To the Honourable William Brereton, Esq. Eldest Son of the Right Honourable William Lord Brereton, of Brereton in Cheshire."

Whellan (W.) New Alphabetical and Classified Directory of Manchester and Salford, Bolton, Bury, Wigan, Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, St. Helens, Altringham, and other towns and villages in Lancashire and Cheshire, round Manchester, by W. Whellan and Co. 1853, thick 8vo.

Buckler's View of the Grammar Schools of England, 4to, contains two Views of the Chester School.

Views illustrative of the County Palatine of Chester, 4to, published in London, by John Gray Bell, 1852.

Bradshaw, Henry,* De Antiquitate & magnificentia nobis Cestriæ & Chronicon, &c.

* Henry Bradshaw, Monk of St. Werberg's was born in the City of Chester. Little is known of his personal History, but his Work contains much Valuable History, and he has been largely quoted by Webb and other Topographers.

Dodderidge, Sir John, History of the Ancient and Present Estate of the Principality of Wales, at p. 123, contains a Discourse concerning the Earldom of Chester.

Lilly, William, The World's Catastrophy, or Europe's many Mutations until 1666; The Fall of England's Monarchy until its Subversion; Government of the World under God by Seven Angels; an exact type of three Suns seen in Cheshire, 1647, small 4to. a very rare tract.

Butcher, Rev. E., Excursion from Sidmouth to Chester, 2 vols 1805, 12mo.

Delamere, Lady, The Life and Adventures of Mr. Pig and Miss Crane, a nursery tale, embellished with designs by Lady Delamere, of Vale Royal, privately printed, Chester, no date. 4to.*

Portrait of Mrs. Mary Carol, many years servant to the Ladies of Llangollen (designed by Lady Delamere of Vale Royal), with Inscription to her memory, privately printed, Chester, n. d. 4to.

Nash, in his very splendid work on Old English Mansions, gives many Views, Exterior and Interior of Dorfold, Lyme Hall, Little Moreton Hall, Adlington, Brereton, Bramhall, Crewe.

Richardson, in his Studies from Old English Mansions, their Furniture, &c., gives several subjects from Crewe Hall, Nantwich Alms-Houses, &c. &c.

Tunnicliffe. Topographical Survey of the Counties of Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster, *Nantwich*, 1787, with maps and Heraldic plates, 8vo.

In Boswell's Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales, are Eight Views in Cheshire, as also a map of the County, with letter-press descriptions.

* In a privately printed poem, entitled "The Quadruped's Feast," there is the following note relating to this work, "who has not seen, and seeing admired, the Lithographic Beauties of the all accomplished Mr. Pig and Miss Crane?" Lady Delamere's Private Prints are of extreme rarity.

In Grose's Antiquities, are some Views in this County.

Commentary on the Services and Charges of William Lord Grey, of Wilton, *K.G.* edited by Egerton, 1817. Published by the Camden Society, small 4to

Vetusta Monumenta. In this splendid work the Society of Antiquaries give a plate of the Chester Sword of State with description written by Mr. Ormerod.

Holmes, Randall, Academy of Armory; or a Storehouse of Armory and Blazon, *Chester*, 1688, folio. This work is by the third Randle Holmes, vide p. 56, vol. 1, *Ches. and Lanc. Collector*. It is very rarely found in a complete state.

Halton. A Survey of the Honor, Castle, and Manor of Halton, in Cheshire: being part of the Dutchy of Lancaster and the Revenue thereof, 16 Hen. VIII. Will be found in the Harleian Collection, 7391.

Buck, in his Views of Antient Castles, 3 vols. folio, 1727, gives Combermere Abbey, Ince Ruin, Norton Priory, Birkenhead Priory, Halton Castle, Frodsham Castle, Beeston Castle, Chester Castle.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—In Mr. John Gray Bell's Catalogue,* London (now of Manchester), May, 1850, occurs the following list of Cheshire Acts of Parliament.

Act of Parliament for repairing the roads from Spann Smithy to Northwich, &c.; For improving the Tarporley and Acton Forge Roads; For enlarging the powers to improve Beam Heath; For improving the road from Wilmslow Bridge to Church Lawton; For repairing &c. the Stafford and Chester Road; For lighting Stockport; For watching, &c. Macclesfield; To amend

* In the same Catalogue occurs a list of no less than 132 Acts relating to Lancashire; both formed a part of the immense series purchased by Mr. Bell at the sale of the celebrated Stowe Library; being all the Private and Local Acts printed between the years 1822 and 1834.

the Weaver Navigation Act ; For a new bridge over the Dee, &c. ; For Improving Stockport ; For a better supply of water in Chester ; For making a road from Neston to Birkenhead ; For improving the road from Manchester to Salter's Brook ; For lighting Macclesfield &c. ; For improving the road from Ardwick Green to Hyde Lane Bridge ; For repairing the Crossford Bridge to Altringham ; For enlarging the Powers of the Ellesmere and Chester Canal Act ; For the enclosure of Hampton ; To claim the Tithes of Grappenhall ; For allotting lands at Burwardsley ; For allotting lands at West Kirby ; For dividing the Bayley estate ; For maintaining the road from Chester to Ashton lane ; For supplying Macclesfield better with Water ; To enable the Ellesmere and Chester Canal Company to make a Reservoir ; For building a Cemetery, &c. in Liseard ; For a better supply of water in Newton, &c. ; To extend the powers of the Trent and Mersey Navigation Acts ; For enlarging St. Mary's Church in Birkenhead ; For lighting Congleton ; For improving the Chester and Woodside Ferry roads ; For improving Birkenhead ; For the recovery of debts, in Hyde ; For vesting the Dutton estate ; For allotting lands at Ranmore ; For confirming the Smark estate. Six local and private Acts of Parliament.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF FINNEY, OF FULSHAW, CHESHIRE.

(Extracted from the MSS. of the late Samuel Finney, Esq. for previous notice of which see vol. 1, p. 5.)

John Feins, or De Fienes, or de Fiennes, was Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports 1083 ; from whom descended

Ingelram de Fienes, a Baron of the time of King Henry III. He married Sibyl, daughter and heiress of Feramus de Bologne,

by whom he had a son William de Fienes, from whom descended Sir John Fienes or Feins, of Fiennes, near Little Waltham, in Essex, about the reign of Edward II., he married Maud, daughter and heiress of John de Monceaux, of Hurst Monceaux, Sussex (where the Fienes afterwards resided), and had issue

John O. S. P.

Sir William Fienes, 1351, married Joan, daughter of Geoffrey de Say Lord Say, and had issue

Robert.

John O. S. P. 49th Edward III.

Sir William Fines or Fynes 3rd Henry IV., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Bailsford, and had issue

Sir Roger Fynes, Knt. of Hurst Monceaux, Henry VI., married a daughter of Holland, and had issue

Sir James Fynes, Lord Say and Seal, 25th Henry VI.

Richard Finies, Baron Dacre, 37 Henry VI., constable of the Tower of London, created Baron Dacre 13, Edw. IV., and was his Chamberlain, and died 1483, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Dacre, eldest son of Baron Dacre, who died 1st Henry VII., and had issue

Sir Robert John of Norfolk.

Sir John Fienes Knt., died vita pat, married Alice, daughter of Lord Fitzhugh, of Hawksworth, and had issue

Elizabeth, married John, Lord Clinton.

Sir Thomas, Lord Dacre married Ann, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bouchier ob. s. p. 1534. Richard, from whom descended Thomas Lord Dacre, unjustly hanged 1541 for a pretended murder.

William who died at Finey, Co. Stafford 1584. married Agnes daughter of Roger, and had issue

William of Cannock or Cauke, died 1594. His daughter married William Colemore, of Birmingham.

Thomas, died 1599, (from whom descended Fielding Best Fynney, Surgeon at Leek 1787,) married and had issue

John, died 1615.

Roger issue

James issue

John of Finney Green, born 1579, married 1608, and died 1633, married Alice daughter of Thomas Johnson, by Elene, his wife who was daughter of Thomas Wittenstall, of Witenstall, afterwards called Finney Green, and had issue

Robert, Ancestor of the Finneys, of Etchells and Adderley Co. Cest.

John born 1614, died 1653, married Martha, daughter of Anthony Higginbotham of Marple, and had issue

John M. D., from whom the Finneys of Dublin descended.

Samuel of Fulshaw, born 1642, died 1710, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Evans a Merchant, and had issue

John of Fulshaw, born 1763, died 1727, married Jane daughter of Thomas Latham of Heythorn and Irlam Esq., and had issue

Charles—Joseph—Samuel. These three sons went to America.

Samuel of Fulshaw, born 3rd Feb. (O. S.) 1718, married Martha Foster, no issue living.

Ralph died in Ireland.

Susannah, issue.

Alice, issue.

John, Peter and Theodosia, died S. P.

Jane, born 1734, married Mr. Tate and had issue

Samuel Tate, to whom a Royal Licence was granted in 1788 to bear and use the surname of Fynney only.

The compiler of the above pedigree adds the following note. :—

“ I have taken the liberty in the foregoing Pedigree, to differ both from that in the present Lord Daere's possession, and that which Mr. Fynney, Surgeon at Leek, has inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1781, which has been attacked with great acrimony and malice; and this I have presumed upon the authority of Collins, who is reckoned an exact writer, and who differs from both in some particulars. I shall here state the two pedigrees above mentioned, and afterwards observe what Collins says in his Peerage.”

LORD DACRE'S PEDIGREE.

Richard 1st Lord Dacre of the name of Fiennes, died 1483, had issue

Sir John Fiennes, died in his father's lifetime, had issue

Thomas Lord Dacre, O. S. P. 1534, made his cousin Giles, the son of his Uncle Thomas, his heir without mentioning any brothers of his own.

Thomas had issue Giles.

Elizabeth.

MR. FYNNEY'S PEDIGREE.

Richard Lord Dacre, died 1483, had issue

Sir John Fiennes died vitâ pat.

Elizabeth.

Thomas Lord Dacre 1534 had issue, his grand daughter or niece married Sampson Leonard, whose descendant is now Lord Dacre.

No notice is taken of Thomas, who was hanged, or of the posterity of Richard here mentioned, next brother of Thomas Lord Dacre.

Richard.

William.

Roger.

These two Pedigrees contradict each other, and Collins differs from them both, for he says that Thomas Fynes Lord Dacre was succeeded by Thomas his Cousin and heir, who was hanged for a murder committed by others, when young, 1549. He left a son, Gregory, who was afterwards restored to the title by Queen Elizabeth, but dying without issue, King James adjudged the title to his sister Margaret, who had married Sampson Leonard Esq.; but it must be acknowledged Mr. Fynney has asserted that he has sufficient vouchers in his own possession to authenticate all he has advanced, which he is willing to show to any gentleman desirous of being satisfied. And here the authority rests at present, that William Fynney, of Fynney in Staffordshire, was the third son of Sir John Fiennes Knt, as mentioned in the Pedigree, and strengthened by the tradition of the family.

ODE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. WILLIAM BROOME.

(From the Gentleman's Magazine, 1747.)

" In lov'd retirement bless'd with learned ease
 " Thy guide was virtue and thy path was peace
 " But ah ! how swift our choicest pleasures fly
 " To-day the roses bloom, tomorrow die.
 " Soon was thy tender Consort* snatch'd away,
 " And then (for whom alone you wish'd to stay,)
 " That duteous daughter, late thy joy and pride
 " Who never gave thee sorrow till she dy'd,
 " Those gentle eyelids closed, you gaz'd no more—
 " On Earth--your darling treasure gone before.
 " By frequent thought of death prepar'd to go
 " To those calm regions which are free from woe.
 " Fearless you shot the amazing gulph alone ; †
 " In life serene, in death without a groan.
 " Perhaps, in pity to thy mournful prayer
 " Some Guardian Angel sent to heal thy care,
 " With gentler hand thy soul to heaven remov'd
 " There to enjoy the company you lov'd."

LETTER FROM JOHN EARL GOWER,
ON THE REBELLION OF 1745.

March, 1746.

SR.

I received your letter by Express on monday morning, but as
 I had wrote fully to you on the subject by Saturday's Post wch.
 you had hinted in a former letter ; I had nothing new to add,
 therefore determin'd not to trouble you by last Post, but wait to
 see if the next Post wd. bring any new lights from you. I am
 glad to find by your letter last night that the mutinous spirit
 seems damped, & that you have shewn a propper spirit in commit-

* This does not accord with the fact ; see life of Broome, by T. W. Barlow, page 12.

† He died in his chair and alone.

ting some men to prison for holding mutinous discourses; for since his Majesty's great lenity and goodness shewn to the mutineers at Chester, does not meet wth. a proper grateful return, strict discipline must be supported in the regiment & proper examples must be made, for my own part I do assure you that I am so much disgusted by this ungratefull behaviour in the Men, that for the future I shall let the Military law take its Course & never more trouble his Majesty for Mercy. I really think you & all the other Officers of the Regiment shd. take the same resolution, & take care to explain fully to the Men in every Company the risque they run by this sort of behaviour, & let them know that they are exactly in the same case as any other Regiment in the King's service, except as to two Particulars, wch. are not being obliged to go abroad, & being entitled to their discharge as soon as the Rebellion is ended, & of these they may be very secure, for I myself do not intend to continue in Military service one moment longer than I am bound to do it by being under the same engagement they are. I hope by inculcating this to them, by reading the Proclamation & Articles of War often to each Company drawn out separately, they will be convinced of their being impos'd on by Papists and other enemies of the Government, & that this mutinous spirit will subside, but if it shd. continue, care will be taken that Wade's horse wch. is come or is coming into Quarters in our County, & Blood's Dragoons that are coming from Chester into Warwickshire, together wth. another Regiment that is now quartered in that County, shall be in readiness to quell any mutiny that may happen & punish it in the manner it deserves. I am very glad to hear you have had the advice and assistance of Mr. Whitwick in your difficulties, he is an excellent Magistrate & can do you great service, pray return my thanks to him for his behaviour; I doubt not Mr. Fowler and the rest of the Gentlemen in that division will also assist if wanted. As it is not yet fixt when and where you are to march, I need not at present trouble you about the removal of the Camp necessarys, as soon as it is, you shall hear from me on that subject. Barlow set out yesterday, but

the Commissions were not ready to go wth. them, but Levet tells me he shall send to you this week by the Post. When I wrote to you I mention'd them as they occur'd to me without thinking about precedence, but that you may be assur'd shall be settled in a proper manner. I hope Fryer will be found out & punished to deter others from abusing the lenity of the Government to people of that persuasion.

I am Sr.

your most obedient

humble servant

GOWER.

RHYME IN WYBUNBURY CHURCH.

Hatherton, Cheshire, March, 1855.

MR. EDITOR,

Whilst upon the subject of Belfry Rhymes, in parish Church Steeples, I beg to enclose a copy of verses now against the wall in the Parish Church of Wybunbury, which are much to the same purport but perhaps of a superior caste to those which already appear in your Cheshire Collector.

Yours truly,

JOHN TWEMLOW.

- " If for to ring you do come here,
- " You must ring well with hand and ear ;
- " And if you ring in Spur or Hat,
- " A Quart of Ale you pay for that ;
- " And if a Bell you overthrow,
- " Sixpence you pay before you go.
- " These Laws are old they are not new,
- " Therefore the Clerk must have his due."

TRADITION OF THE MYNSHULL FAMILY.

SIR

There is a tradition in our family, which has never been printed and may be interesting to your readers, I therefore send you a copy ; I am a descendant of the "pious" lady, whose threat has been so prophetic, that although allied to many of the best Cheshire and Lancashire Families and so many rich broad acres once claimed us for their masters, not a single yard or *brick* can we boast of, at the present time, in either of these Counties,

Yours respectfully

JOHN B. MINSHULL.

London, April, 1855.

OLD MAB'S CURSE.

Mabel's Dole of pious fame
 From royale blud they saye shee kame ;
 Poor and needee foulkes doe telle
 The Mynshule's land noc one dare selle,
 For "old Mab's curse" on hym wold lighte
 That ere should' selle land, stone, or bighte :
 " His House shall come to povertie
 " Until another ' Mab' we see ;
 " Centries rounde thys globe shall rolle
 " Upon its axis on the pole
 " Ere Mynshull's House againe shall thryve,
 " For selling Mab's lande, huts, and style ;
 " Such penance shall his sons longe suffer,
 " And thanke the Virgin 'tis noe rouffer.
 " Blest be the son of all its race
 " Who thus ' Mab's Dole' shall replace."

INDEX.

	PAGE
Address, Introductory	1
Alderley, Curious Epitaphs at	32
Arm, The Mysterious	15
Beeston, Sir George, & the Armada	12
Bidulph Hall, Notice of	49
Bland, Lady Ann, of Hough End Hall	32
Brereton, Lord, Note respecting	63
Bulkley, Captain, of Oldham, Officer in the Parliamentary Army	78
Cattle Distemper in Lancashire and Cheshire	16
Cheshire Bibliography; Notes and Additions to List of Cheshire	
Books	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106
"Cheshire Cat, Grinning like," Common Saying	14
Cheshire History, Works relating to	26
Child of Hale, Story of the	16
Davenport Crest, Communication relating to	55
Dawson, Captain, the Hero of Shenstone's Ballad "Jemmy Dawson,"	
Account of his Family	72
— Further particulars	33
— Notice of the "Kitty" of the same Ballad	32
Dukinfield, Notice of, with original Letter from the Parliamentary	
Colonel	94
Edge, Captain, Lord Derby's Captor after the Battle of Worcester,	
some particulars relating to	30
Finney of Fulshaw, Pedigree of the Family	107, 108, 109, 110, 111
Fwyall, Sir Howell-y-, Note respecting	56
Gower, Earl, Letter from, on the Rebellion of 1745	111, 112, 113
Hale, Child of	16

Introductory Address	1
Lancashire, List of Books, Tracts, &c. relating to the History of	7, 36, 57, 87
Lancaster, Prison State of, in 1664	24
Lymn, Tradition respecting the Mysterious Arm at	15
Memorials of the Rebellion of 1715	2
Mary's, St., Nunnery, Chester, Letter from the Nuns	5
Mynshull Family, Tradition of the	114
Nield, James, Prison Visitor, born at Knutsford	81
Nixon, Robert, Cheshire Prophet	4
Ode to the Memory of Dr. William Broome	111
Occupation, Curious, at Stockport	16
Pig of Winwick, Story of	14, 15
Pretender, The, Anecdote of	23
Prison at Lancaster, in 1664	24
Rebellion of 1715, Memorials of	2
Rebellion of 1745. Letter from Earl Gower	111, 112, 113
Ridley Mere and Nixon's Prophecies	4
Rosthern Church Bell, Tradition concerning	16
— Ancient Monument	84
Stockport, Anecdote of Inn at	80
— Curious Occupation at, ...	16
Townley, of Townley, the Family of, and its Connection with Science and Literature in Lancashire	45
Twemlow, John, Esq., Letter respecting Rhyme in Wybunbury Church	113
Winwick, Pig of, Tradition respecting	14, 15
Warburton, of Warburton, correction of the Pedigree in Burke's Landed Gentry	17
Will and Inventory of the Goods of Mrs. Elizabeth Milton, of Nantwich, Widow of John Milton, the Poet	97
Wybunbury Church, Rhyme in	113

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